

The Bombay Chronicle

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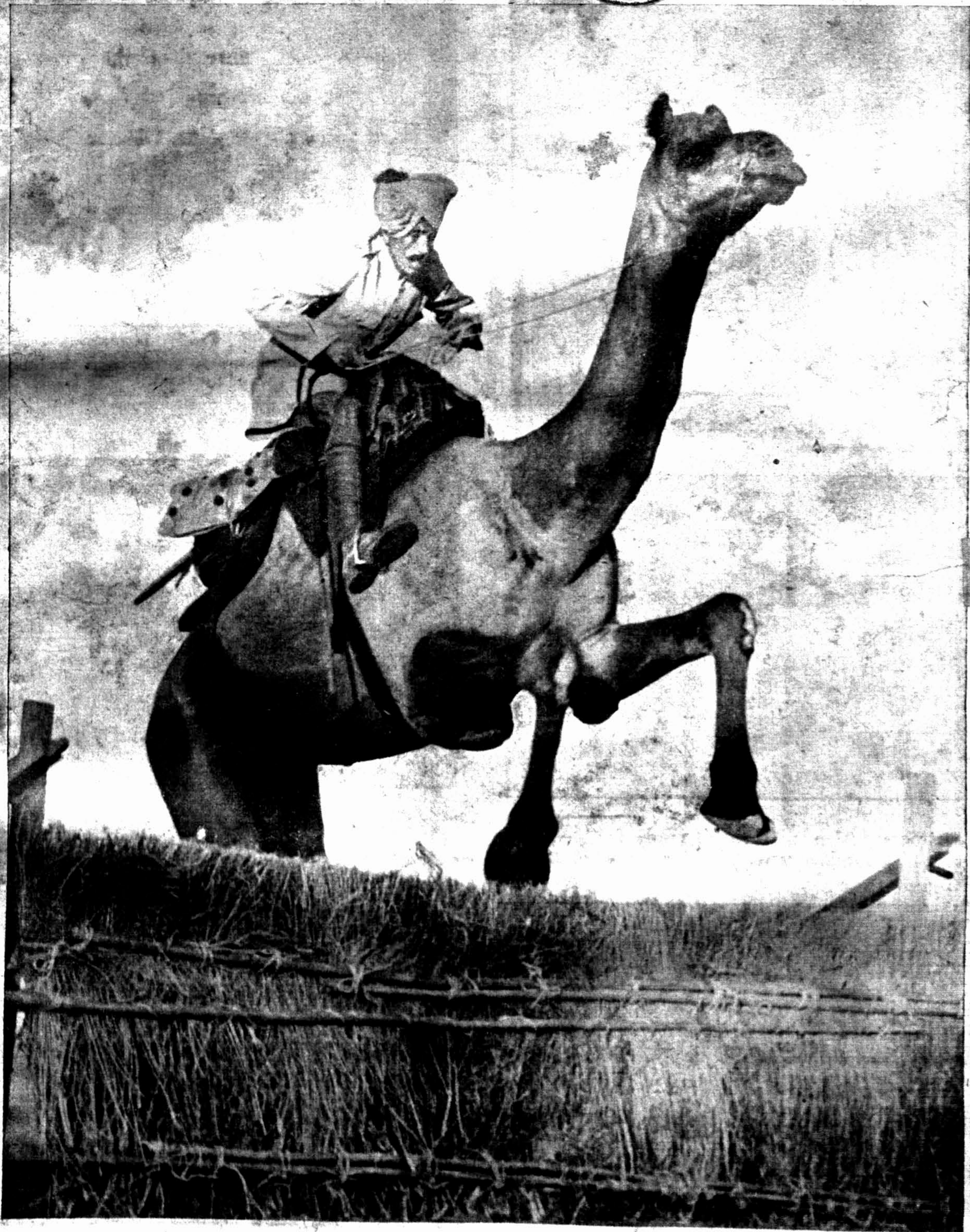
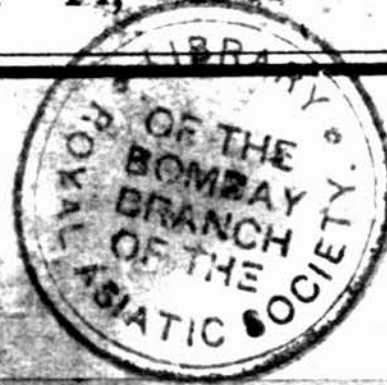
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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 14, 1941

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HIGH JUMP!

—A. K. Syed



HOW GOOD ARE JAPANESE AIRMEN?

BRITAIN'S PARATROOPS ARE READY



A paratroop in mid air.

Exclusive pictures of the large force of British parachute troops which is now fully trained and ready for action. Bearing the badge of Air Force wings surmounted by a small parachute, these volunteers have been drawn from almost every regiment in the British Army.

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An expert demonstrates to paratroops the correct way to land.



Paratroops fasten up their kit ready for exercises. Container is seen lying on ground.



Paratroops entering aircraft.



A "stick" of paratroops jumping from a Whitley aircraft. One man is seen just leaving the machine—immediately in front is another chute about to open.



Armed with Bren guns, tommy guns and rifles, the parachute troops advance.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: DECEMBER 14, 1941

HOW GOOD ARE JAPANESE AIRMEN?

Japan's Limited Aircraft Industry

By A CORRESPONDENT

Japan's air force is the unknown quantity of the Far East line-up.

It has never been seriously tested and the quality and quantity of both pilots and machines remains something of a mystery.

Equally important there are no figures to the manufacturing capacity of Japan's aircraft industry, a factor which might be decisive in war with a great power.

There is a widely held idea that the Japanese for purely physiological reasons do not make good pilots. The reasons advanced vary. One is the well-known difficulty of closing one eye, supposed to be responsible for the poor marksmanship of the Japanese soldier with a rifle. It is definite that because of their narrow heads both Japanese and Chinese have a smaller range of "side vision" than a European pilot.

But there are only limited occasions on which this would handicap them in the air. There is a further theory that, probably because of the way they are carried when babies, the Japanese have not a well-developed sense of balance.

Imperfect Training

No scientific evidence has been forthcoming to support this idea and it would be safer to assume that if Japanese pilots are less efficient than those of the west, it is because they are less carefully selected and trained.

Psychologically there are two very interesting points about Japanese pilots. Observers have noted that provided everything goes to plan they are perfectly at home. But when a problem arises that is not in the text book they seem lost. This may be due to the fact that many of the pilots have received only elementary education and are not mentally very developed. Flying calls for individual initiative even in these days and this is the Japanese fighting man's weakest point.

On the other hand, they are possessed of a fanatical patriotism. The blind devotion of picked Nazis to their Fuehrer is no greater than the Japanese pilot's worship of his Emperor. And his Emperor has told him that "duty is heavier than a mountain, death is lighter than a feather."

The Japanese pilot is not likely to bale out. His duty tells him to dive into his objective and this, in fact, bomber pilots have done on a number of occasions during the China war.

Cynical observers have remarked that it is only when they perform one of these 'hari-kari dives' that the Japanese bombers hit

Human Bombs

ship of his Emperor. And his Emperor has told him that "duty is heavier than a mountain, death is lighter than a feather."

There is a certain amount of friction between the army and naval air units dating from the early days of the China war when, probably due to faulty liaison, navy planes bombed and machine gunned Japanese soldiers. About 4,000 were reported to have been killed or wounded in the Lake Tai district alone.

The Japanese have planes of many types most of them based

is now undertaken by about a dozen firms completely controlled by the government. A great deal of the work is done in small factories, the parts being taken to the factories for assembly. This dispersal has not been so much to guard against air raids as to take advantage of the structure of Japanese industry. Some of the workmanship has been reported to be of poor quality.

Greatest Difficulty

Japan's greatest difficulty has been with machine tools and certain special alloys. The U. S. some time ago placed an embargo on these Japan's Axis partners have been unable to supply her. Her own machine tool industry is limited and, therefore, although there has been considerable expansion of the industry since the China war started, it is limited and is believed to have passed its peak.

An expert who visited Japan recently gave a figure of 2,100 air frames and 4,500 engines manufactured last year, but stated that production this year might not be able to pass 150 complete aeroplanes a month. For comparison, this is less than one-tenth the number the U. S. A. is now manufacturing.

The number of pilots qualifying is also some indication of the size of the air force. This was given as 700 for the army last year. The total number of pilots was given as 3,000 each for the army and navy and the total personnel for both air forces as less than 60,000.

Nazi Ginger

Two facts have to be born in mind in judging all these estimates. One is that German technicians and pilots went some time ago to Japan to "pep up" the air force and although they could not make planes without materials, they might ensure better use being made of the material, both metal and human.

The other is that the Japanese have had years of experience in China during which pilots have been "blooded" without great risk to themselves. It is not disputed by anyone except the Japanese that their air force, as a striking force, is greatly inferior to their army or navy.



THEY DIE THAT WE SHALL LIVE
(Courtesy: "News Chronicle").

their objective. Nothing quite like this welcoming of death is known in the west whose eyes were opened when during the Russo-Japanese war soldiers breached the fortifications of Port Arthur by slinging dynamite round themselves and becoming human bombs.

There have been stories in the last year or two of the Japanese experimenting with man-carrying torpedoes and bombs. If these bombs do not, in fact, exist it would be rather because of the technical difficulties of steering them than because of lack of volunteers to sit inside.

Unknown Number

The number of Japanese planes is unknown. One reliable source gives a total of 5,000, of which 1,400 are in China. If this figure includes training planes and reserves, it is not a formidable force by European standards, especially as Japan's potential "front" extends over an area of many thousands of square miles.

The force is almost equally divided between the army and the navy. The navy have taken a considerable part in the air activity over China, working not only from the coast, but also from the great rivers and lakes.

on foreign models. Many are obsolete by European standards and the highest speed of any plane reported is about 300 m.p.h.

It is possible of course, that new types have been put into production during the last year.

Quality Poor

The China war has provided the bombers with no real test, for the Chinese have had very few fighter planes and very limited ground defences. The marksmanship of the Japanese bombers has generally been poor, even when undisturbed by opposition from the ground or in the air.

This, perhaps, explains the numerous occasions on which bombs have been dropped on clearly marked neutral property from the U. S. gunboat Panay to the British Embassy, for when the Japanese have tried bombing limited objectives such as the North Station in Shanghai, they have not been so near the mark.

The Japanese aircraft industry has been overhauled since the start of the China war and manufacture of engines and air frames

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1. What is the hottest place in India—and how hot can it be?
 2. What is the area of India?
 3. What is Hansard?
 4. Where is Wahiawa and why did it come in the news recently?
 5. What is "Schizophrenia"?
- (Answers appear on the Last Page).

HITLER'S HISTORIC ANCESTORS

A Remarkable Book On Barbarians

My never to be sufficiently admired old friend, Herbert George Wells, can take in his stride the Universal History from the days before wheels were, thought of, until they shall have given place (even as aeroplane buffers) to synthetic greased-lightning. He can reduce a millennium of obscure antiquity to a pellucid phrase.

But lacking his gifts the problem of origins teases me out of thought, and the simple little question of the order of precedence as between hen and egg makes me feel like a kitten condemned for all eternity to chase its own tail. The one thing I am quite sure of as regards Prehistoric Times is that I would rather be tucked away under the humblest of kitchen-middens than be sent back to live in them.

Some tell us that History, as we understand the word nowadays, began in Egypt; others say China; and I hope I am right in saying that a third party maintains that civilization (without some primitive form of which there can be no history) broke cover so far north as the marches of the Arctic Circle when weather conditions and thermal lines, according to the geologists, were very different from what they are now.

Science Or Art?

This vexed question, and the other old controversy as to whether history belongs to the realm of science or of art, came into my mind as I turned the pages of an engrossing, yet to me somewhat exasperating, book just published by Mr. Harold Lamb, a writer of some accomplishment though hitherto unknown to me. It is called "The March of the Barbarians" (Robert Hale, 15s.) and has a striking picture on the dust cover, representing a horde of cavaliers of northern Asiatic type, who may well be intended for Barbarians (in the abusive sense of that illusive word) in the act of doing something no doubt natural to Barbarians; but, whatever they are doing, they are not marching. Rather do they look as if they were bolting, in a panic effort to barge their way through encircling enemies. There is no suggestion about this chaotic crowd of the ordered hosts of Genghis Khan and his immediate posterity, whose iron discipline anticipated the rigid efficiency of Alva and Parma's Spaniards and Frederick's Prussians. All these troops were the top dogs of

their times, writes Conal O'Riordan in "John O'London's Weekly".

Mr. Lamb's admiration for his illustrator's spirited design must, unless I misread his text, have been tempered with dismay. For not only are his Mongols (as I take them to be) riding the militarily ineffective confusion, but they appear to be mounted on cattle more like modern English hunters than anything closely derived from the tarpan of the steppes, whose lineal descendant is presumably the Cossack pony. The wild horse is not naturally a weight-carrier; that ability comes as the result of long scientific selection.

Horse Mastery

I am sorry to say that Mr. Lamb (though very likely he knows all about it) throws small light on the nature of his Barbarians' charges, but he rightly insists that it was their horse mastery that more than anything made them the masters of Eurasia from the Yellow River to the Volga, or even farther west. Only the burning sands of Arabia were too much for them.

The little I can find on this point comes early in the volume (page 19) and seems to be derived from Herodotus: "The Scythian wore a point felt cap with flaps to protect his ears from the winds of the steppes. His loose, long trousers, tight-wrapped at the ankles, shielded his legs from thorn-bush, dust and snow. He looked much like a prototype of the modern aviator, except that he rode a small horse with close-cropped mane. 'Small and ugly' the Greek historian called those mustangs of the steppes. But horse and rider could cover distances at surprising speed. The rider, wearing a crude armour of leather plates strung together, and wielding a long sword and lance, could inflict decisive damage."

Much Discipline—Little Drill

The Tartar armies were indeed cavalry of a kind; but they won their battles, or rather their wars, not through the shock tactics of cuirassiers but the mobile firepower of mounted infantry. Though their range of fire was the little span of an arrow flight (killing, says Mr. Lamb, "at a hundred paces or more"), they were to the men-at-arms or heavy cavalry of their time what the Boer rifleman on his pony was to the British dragoon of the last year of the nineteenth century.

The Parthian arrow was not loosed by a cavalier galloping madly towards you, but, more likely, loping discreetly away; the Barbarians had much of the discipline of Cromwell's Ironsides, but little or nothing of their drill. It was not for them to cross spears with heavy cavalry, though no doubt they could make an execution of them when broken by the crude artillery, mechanical or explosive, of the Dark Ages. It will be remembered that the elements of gunpowder making carried from Cathay to Britain across the Gobi desert, the wild tribes of which, though they could not make guns, were no doubt capable of turning out some form of hand grenade. They had no use for ships, but there is evidence that they used something like a ship's compass to guide them through mist and sandstorm when the heavens' light failed.

Genghis Khan And D. H. Lawrence

Mr. Lamb touches on all or most of these points, but never very lucidly. Truth to tell, despite some knowledge of science and feeling for art, his historic method cannot be defined as either scientific or artistic. Some pages read like the Bible interspersed with paragraphs from the evening papers. This lends itself best perhaps to the treatment of Genghis Khan, prince of Asiatic Barbarians.

There was something in Genghis Khan's highly specialized notion of Fraternity which might have commended him to the late Mr. D. H. Lawrence, Mr. Lamb tells us: "He was hunted through the steppes, until he came to realize that his only safety would be the destruction of his enemies. He trusted only his companions of those early, outlaw years—those who had drunk the head water of the Kerulan with him. One had sucked stiffened blood from his throat when he was wounded. Another had watched over him while he slept in the snow. The chosen ones became 'andas', brothers in arms, united by the blood they had drunk from each other's veins. Outside this narrow circle of warriors, he trusted no one except Bortai and the sons he bred."

Bortai was his wife. "She brought him something of wealth—a sable cloak given him at their marriage. She saved him from ambush by his enemies. When she was carried off by Tartars in a raid, she gave him a bastard for his eldest son." A robust lady was Bortai, worthy of that Median princess Zenocrate, who, in Marlowe's "Tamburlaine the Great", when tactlessly asked why

"your offensive rape by Tamburlaine (Which of your whole displeasures should be most), Hath seemed to be digested long ago", replies with youthful enthusiasm that it is

"digested long ago—As his exceeding favours have deserved, And might content the Queen of Heaven, as well As it hath changed my first conceived disdain."

Was Tamburlaine A Turk?

I looked eagerly for some account of Zenocrate in Mr. Lamb's volume, but could find no mention of her, so must assume that she was a figment of Kit Marlowe's imagination; perhaps a wishful portrait of some lady of Deptford prepared to play "Emperess" to his Tamburlaine. But there is little even about Tamburlaine himself, though that little is fresh to me; for Mr. Lamb insists that he was a Turk and not a Mongol and only descended on the distaff side from Genghis Khan. Genghis Khan is the picturesque hero of Mr. Lamb's book: the central figure around whom his scarcely more barbarous progenitors and little less barbarous posterity throng in picturesquely incomprehensible poses.

I have not even now been able to discover whether the Barbarians were the descendants of the outcasts of civilization, run-

ning wild and losing the mastery of every art but that of war, which enabled them to levy blackmail on their industrious kinsmen; or whether they were backwoodsmen, who refused or neglected to join their ambitious brothers in their march towards the betterment of commerce and the social arts, including that more refined form of gambling known as "la haute finance".

Jazz In Xanadu

Our author is so eager to tell us what he knows, and so full of information, that one is lost in the avalanche and left in doubt as to who was who, and where and when. It may be that it is some rustiness in my mentality makes me slow to understand statements which superficially seem clear enough. In the days of Timur, the grandson of Kubilai (Coleridge's Kubla, perhaps) we are told: "The Mongols who loved music that excited them had improvised orchestras with stringed instruments and the wailing tribal pipes. Lightness and gaiety transformed the old Chinese harmony of the Confucian odes." So far one seems to follow and to gather that there were jazz noises even in Xanadu. But the next paragraph leaves me bogged:—

"And, since the Mongols liked to be entertained—and not educated—by plays, the full-bodied drama of the Yuan dynasty humanized the roles of actors. There were even clowns. Romantic stories were written, to be read in court—forerunners of long Chinese novels."

I ask myself vainly were these novels or romantic stories read by the occupants of the Bench during tedious trials, or were they introduced by flowery advocates to colour their arguments and incidentally earn their "refreshers", or could they by some theory of Confusion jurisdiction or Buddhist equity have been admitted as evidence?

Yet, Mr. Lamb has written in his own rather odd way a remarkable and a very learned book.

A CHORUS girl introduced her young man to another chorus girl, with the result that he transferred his affections. The aggrieved girl gave her rival a piece of her mind in a letter, which read:—

"You Heartless Creature.—You knew very well we had been going about together for six months. Wait till I lay my hands on you, you good-for-nothing bleached blonde. I'll scratch your face, pull out your hair, and throw acid on you. Yours, truly, C—N—"

"P.S.—Please excuse pencil."

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The President's Coat of Arms with the motto "The one who planted it will take care of it."

If a pell-mell driver in a small touring car scoots up the Albany Post Road through Hyde Park these sunny Summer days it may be the President.

If his vehicle is hotly pursued by a long, open automobile with intent, panamaed men draped over either side, eyes peering straight ahead—it is the President.

It is always a here-he-comes there-he-goes performance, and such fleeting glimpses electrify the villagers as much as they do the casual tourists, who waken tardily to the meaning of sudden squawks of recognition among passers-by when the little motorcade is vanishing rapidly in the distance.

Not that their tardiness inhibits the swarms of visitors. The folks at Zepp's, midway of the main street of Hyde Park, know from long experience that the sightseers will turn quickly to the penning of gay American impertinences on postcards on the counters, to cascade later into the outgoing basket at the new postoffice up a the corner—messages such as "I just came from a chat with the President"; or, "F. D. R. just drove past here and waved at me."

Ideal Haven

Sometimes, it's true, he does wave. But his full-arm salute and wide smile are not for the itinerant public but for his old pals at this snug, low-ceilinged rendezvous that approximates the "tavern in the town" of the nation's first citizen. For Albert Zepp, its proprietor, has been his friend since boyhood, and whenever Mr. Roosevelt is expected to pass that way there is always a bevy of greeters outside to give him the high sign.

Although he has only recently returned from an epochal blue-water voyage and conference, the President's periodic deepsea holidays have been curtailed by the war and his excursions to the place he loves best, his family home, have been more numerous than usual this year. He intends, he said on his last jaunt, to come again as often as he can get away.

A more nearly ideal haven would be difficult to visualize. Somewhat less than two miles down the road from the village proper (in the direction of New York) the Roosevelt estate comprises, with his latest acquisitions, about 1,200 acres. Running for about half a mile along the Hudson, it reaches back about four and a half miles in depth, spanning first the Post Road and then the parallel highway, Route 9G. Both Mrs. Roosevelt's special domain, Val-Kill cottages, and the retreat the President built for himself atop Dutchess Hill—originally dubbed, to his disgust, his "dream house"—lie to the east of 9G, which is known locally as Violet Avenue, because of the poppies grown along it.

Within these precincts lie the various units that mean "home"

Meet The President At Home

THE "WHITE HOUSE" IS THE HISTORIC ABODE OF U. S. PRESIDENTS. BUT ROOSEVELT STILL MAINTAINS—AND FREQUENTLY RESORTS TO—HIS OWN ANCESTRAL HOME AT HYDE PARK

to the President. Primarily there is Hyde Park House, his actual voting residence, and the ranking "little White House" of his administrations—a house which some day will belong to the American people. This gray stone and stucco mansion overlooking the Hudson, in which he was born, is still his mother's home, and is always his immediate objective on his visits to Hyde Park.

Enjoyable Drive

Hardly a stone's throw away, beyond a towering and obscuring hedge, is the U-shaped fieldstone archives building and museum known as the Roosevelt Library, only lately finished and opened to the public. It stands at the northern limits of the family

land.

Except on bleak Winter days, the drive down from Hyde Park to these two points of interest is an enjoyable one. The big estates on the river side of the Post Road stretch away behind picket fences or hedges riotously green, the dwellings half hidden beyond majestic trees that line the roadway. Smooth farmlands undulate gently away to the left of the pavement, with here and there a low hill crowned by one of the spacious houses which this generation no longer builds.

Almost on a beeline east from "the big house", as the Hyde Parkers term the Roosevelt home—stead, an abrupt left turn on 9G brings motorists onto a dirt road, past a low stone fence that bord-

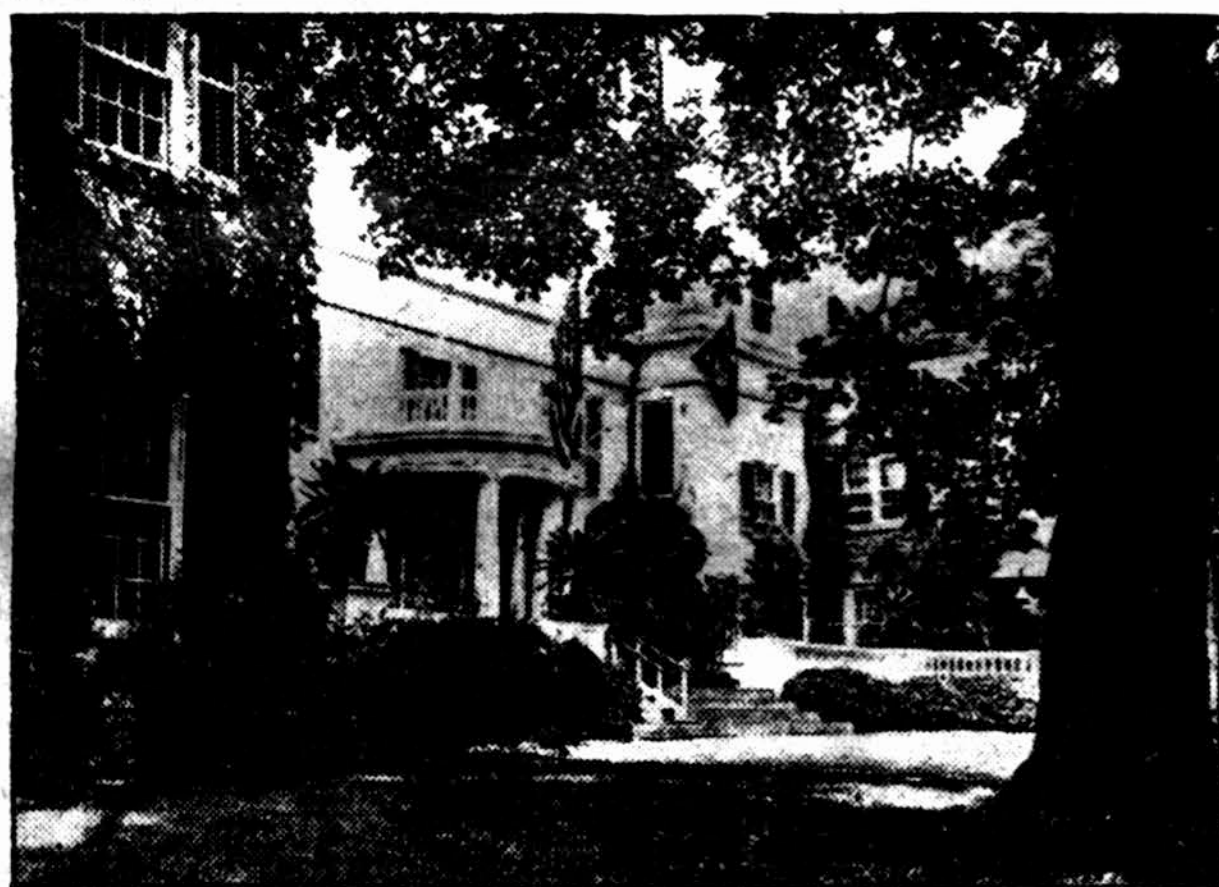
ers an open field, into the Val-Kill grounds. The road quickly becomes a winding lane that half circles a couple of weeping willows on the bank of a shallow brook, crosses a wooden span above the water and swings widely to the opposite side of the house, which is well hidden behind shrubbery and tall hemlocks.

When the furniture industries originally fostered by the President's wife and a few friends, to keep craftsmen of the vicinity employed, were transferred to a stone building farther along on the opposite side of the highway, Mrs. Roosevelt took over the factory unit and converted it into this cozy home where she could bring callers, work and hold conferences apart from the bustling activity of the main house. Beyond the sheltering semicircle of trees an expanse of well-sodded lawn invited family picnics. Here the President built an outdoor swimming pool of moderate size, and here he loves to come on hot days for a refreshing plunge, to sit and chat with friends.

Dutchess Hill Cottage

His own sanctuary, Dutchess Hill Cottage, is situated about a mile to the north-east of the Val-Kill group, and is reached by a steeply meandering, picturesque back road which branches away into the woods just back of Mrs. Roosevelt's quarters. Also of fieldstone, it is a trim and gracious little edifice, set just at the crest of the highest point in Dutchess County. The broad flagstoned veranda where he loves to sit looks west, and when the present thicket of trees has been judiciously cleared, as planned, it will command an excellent view of the Catskills, hazy across the miles.

(Continued on Page 27)



The flag indicates that the President is in residence at his Hyde Park house.

OFF
TO
HOME



HE GIVES HITLER HOT

If the son of anyone so respectable as a village school-master were to be found one day selling matches and lemons at a street corner, neighbours would hold up their hands in horror, but 55 years ago in an unnamed village of Tsarist Russia such a sight could have been recorded by an observant traveller. It excited no comment.

The little salesman of such curiously linked commodities was then eight years old: had he been asked his name he would have answered "Solomon Abramovitch Dridzo."

To-day that same little boy is 61 years old, a polished elegant and lively old Jew who answers to the name of "Solomon Abramovitch Lozovsky."

It is a name now probably better known abroad than that of any prominent Soviet figure outside the immediate reigning circle for Lozovsky is not only one of the three Vice Commissars for Foreign Affairs, but is the spokesman for the Soviet Information Bureau, known here as Sovinformburo.

Elegant Figure

But although he holds this position it would none the less be a mistake to link the names of Joseph Goebbels and Solomon Lozovsky, for the former is an accomplished liar whereas the latter is no liar at all.

Because Lozovsky has now achieved sudden and world-wide fame as the mouthpiece of the Kremlin and the exponent of Stalin's foreign policy to foreign countries he has become a figure of considerable interest; more so as few outside trade union circles had ever heard the name until Germany suddenly launched the attack on Russia.

Although Lozovsky began adolescent life as a butcher's boy and then as a blacksmith's apprentice, no trace of what must have been coarse early habits and gestures or of the hard life he held now remains. He is elegant-mannered and has short white fingers, scrupulously cared for which he uses as adjuncts to the verbal rapiers with which he delights to pick opponents.

And he is, incidentally, the best-dressed civilian I have yet seen in the Soviet Union, including foreigners. But he is no fop; a dandy, perhaps, for there is a purposefulness about his elegance that focuses attention on such witticisms as he sometimes cares to utter. In his buttonhole he wears, just as a boulevardier wears a scarlet carnation, an enameled Red Flag that proclaims him Deputy of the Soviet Supreme Council, and his cuffs sport lively green links set in gold mountains, writes Philip Jordan in "News Chronicle."

He manipulates a pair of rimless spectacles as though they were a magician's wand or a lecturer's cue, but sometimes—particularly after a joke—he will peep over the lenses to see the effect he has produced. At such times he laughs gently, rather like an old lady. He is a great "doodler" and folds into the queerest shapes the paper labels that he pulls from the lemonade bottle that is al-

ways in front of him at conferences.

Young Rebel

When he was 21 Lozovsky—or as he was then still called Dridzo—was sent to Kazan for military service and it was in the barracks there that he first learned the elements of Social Democratic literature—that form of Social Democracy which Lenin later stamped with his own personality and transformed into a high revolutionary doctrine.

Two years later Dridzo joined the larger section of the Social Democratic Party which was known as "Bolsheviks" and was

where he tried to earn a livelihood by giving lessons.

It was here also among the working people that he learned the rudiments of trade union organisation which has since stood him in such good stead and has given a perpetual headache to Sir Walter Citrine and his colleagues! He organised groups among the workers, and learned their desires, needs and hopes to such good effect that he was arrested by the Tsarist Okhrana of St. Petersburg for the first but not last time in 1903. But he did not suffer a harder punishment than that of being returned to Kazan.

Two years later he attended the Tammerfors conference which in another 12 years was to have such a profound effect on the history of mankind.

Soon after his return to Russia he was arrested. After a short captivity he escaped but was later caught and exiled to Irkutsk. But



TRUMPET-VOICE

OF U. S. S. R.

Lozovsky was an unknown name outside Russia six months ago. To-day his voice and writings are recognized all the world over as those of a master propagandist.

made a member of the Kazan committee. But he did not remain long at Kazan before he was sent to Lozovaya (from which he took the revolutionary name by which the world now knows him).

it took more than Tsarist police to hold this slippery customer and Lozovsky—for Dridzo no longer existed outside police records—managed to make his way to France, where he combined revo-

lutionary journalism with trade union activities.

A Lemon

He endured this semi-voluntary, semi-enforced exile until June, 1917, when he returned to the country to which he has since given a quarter of a century of devoted labour. But the happiness of his home coming must have been somewhat marred by almost immediate expulsion from the Communist party because he disagreed with their line during the October Revolution and because he thought their methods of dealing with trades unions all wrong.

But his knowledge of the by-ways of trade unionism was too valuable to be lost and he finally became the secretary of the powerful railwaymen's union. Since then he has been readmitted to the party and his relations have always been the happiest, although he is not one who fears to speak his mind. Later he became one of the chief organisers of the Profintern and had the war not broken out and thrust him into the limelight of world affairs it is probable that history would have remembered him entirely for work he put into building up that international trade union organisation.

But fate had other fame in store for him and he and his vast red leather dispatch case from which he produces secret German documents rather as a conjurer produces strings of rabbits from a small hat, now have different claims to the world's attention.

For the world he is the voice through which the Soviet people and the Soviet Army speak to their friends and enemies all over the globe. But he speaks only what he wants the world to know; he is a downy old bird with a padlock on his tongue, and he will only open that padlock when it suits him to do so. Perhaps after all it is not such a far cry from his first job to this latest.

Then he sold matches and lemons; to-day he gives them away; either his answer to your question is a sudden spark or else it is a lemon. The latter commodity is more in evidence.

MOSCOW CALLING

"A group of soldiers, Sergeant Vostriakov at the head, penetrated behind the German lines and attacked a radio station. The brave scouts killed nearly 20 German soldiers, captured documents and destroyed all the C.P. paratus. On their way back they discovered a field repair shop for tanks and cars. Outside this shop were five newly repaired tanks and eleven cars. The soldiers surrounded and attacked so that thirty German soldiers, the entire workshop, tanks and cars were destroyed."

Hardly a bulletin passes without tales of "the partisans", the Russians behind the German lines fighting a stubborn guerrilla war. One such account was taken from a German report found on a captured German motor-cycle despatch rider. It spoke of one district in which:

"Not less than 32 partisan detachments and groups are operating. In the second half of August and first days of September, 186 cases were recorded of the killing of our officers, civil servants and soldiers. In addition, 213 soldiers and 8 officers have been killed in battle with partisan units. The burning of stores does not cease, and in the last three days there were three big fires in . . . The local inhabitants stubbornly conceal the whereabouts of these partisan detachments. Evidently many of these 'peaceful inhabitants' are members of the partisan unit."

Industrial Spurt

From another Moscow bulletin, details were given of a captured

German soldiers' paper, in which questions asked by the troops were answered:

"One corporal asked, for instance, whether Polish soldiers, made prisoners, can be forced to fight Russia and thus save the life and blood of many Germans. The answer was: 'the Polish prisoners are being engaged in Germany on various works. They are workers without pay, so that free labour is being used for the Germans' profit. It is, however, necessary to give a warning against carelessness, as at any moment the Poles may become active. We must keep our eyes open. The Poles and prisoners of war cannot be trusted with arms, because they will turn them against us.'"

Many news items are devoted to the special efforts of industrial and agricultural workers to increase output. Again, individuals' names are freely mentioned to give precision and actuality to the

(Continued on page 30)

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Towns and villages are sometimes referred to by meaningless initials, and districts indicated by vague and general descriptions. The gathering of information to make up the daily communique must present exceptional difficulties with a battle front three or four times as extensive as that of the Western Front in the last war, and with much poorer communications.

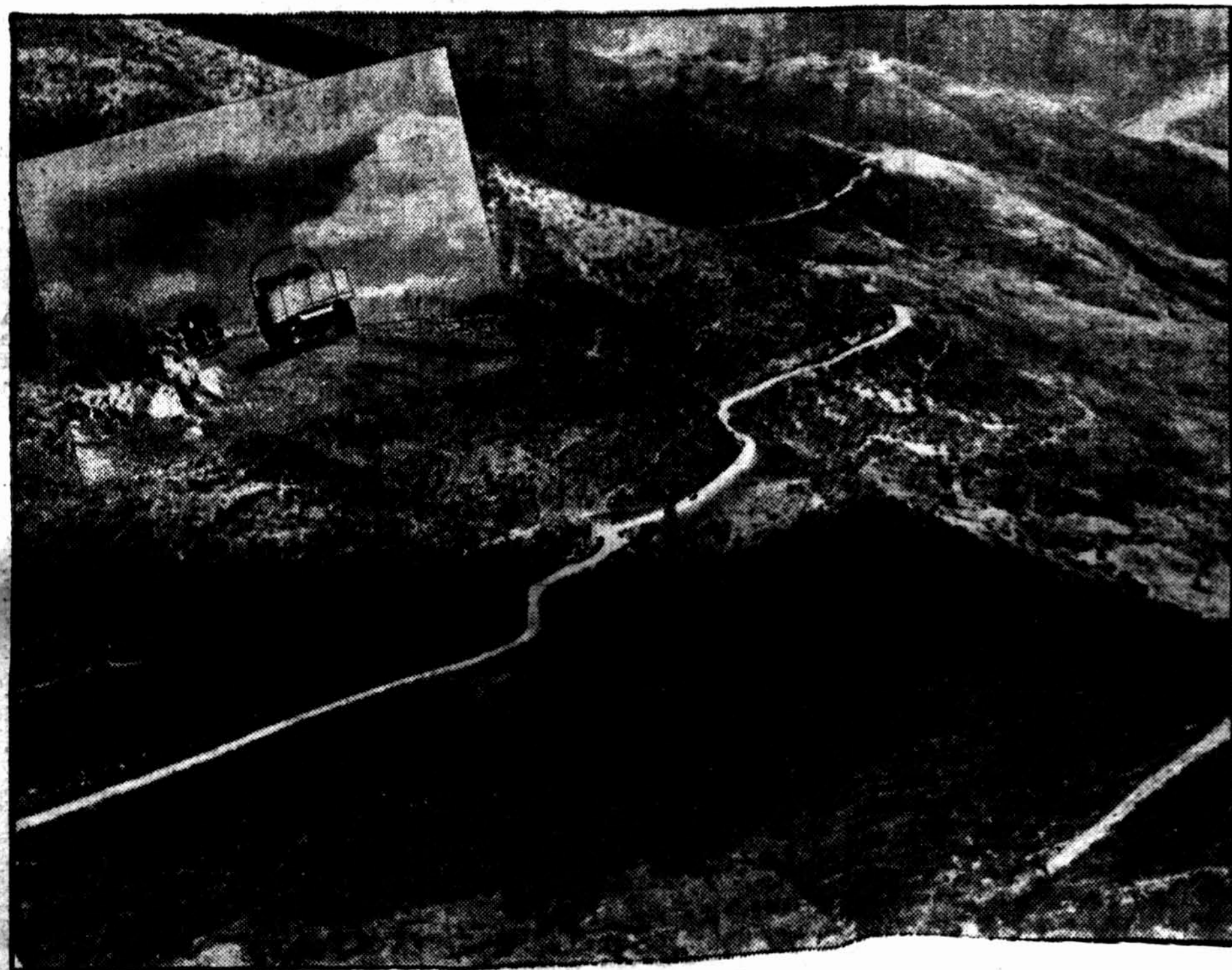
Tales Of "Partisans"

Names of individual soldiers are usually given in the accounts of brave exploits. When and where the action took place is perforce omitted. A typical short episode from a recent bulletin told how:



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LIFE- LINE OF CHINA

The Burma Road Is A Marvel Of Engineering

Bombed and battered, its bridges blown up and tracks blocked by land-slides, the Burma Road—life-line of Free China—is yet open.

What was once a country track frequented by straggling mules and romantic adventurers is to day a busy high-way with clattering trucks crammed to capacity winding their treacherous way to defeat the Japanese blockade.

Japanese air-craft hover above it, Japanese bombs dig hideous fissures in its body covering it

By B. G. GOKHALE

with souldering debris, and for a while life on Burma Road comes to a stand-still, for the trucks are hidden away and the men who deliver the goods scamper away to the neighbouring forests.

But only for a while does life come to a stand-still on the Burma Road. For, out from nowhere spring swarms of patient toilers and as if beckoned by a magic wand the trucks stream endlessly again on their journey to the land of the valiant free.

Into Headlines

With surprising alacrity, the Burma Road jumps into headlines. It is rendered impassable here by ceaseless bombing; it is menaced there by the mysterious movements of Japanese jack-boots; the Burma Road is news flashed over the tape in drab-looking wooden boxes in remote news-paper offices. No other road has been so famous in history, no other road looked on with such interest and awe by the whole world including Japan.

With the capture of China's ports by Japan the Burma Road leapt into prominence. China was threatened with strangulation. She was fighting with her back to the wall and suddenly she found herself cut off from the rest of the world. She could produce very few of the innumerable war materials so urgently needed by her and her friends were far away and her ports in hostile hands.

Great Britain and the U.S.A. made benevolent gestures but they were helpless. Then, the only other source of supply was Soviet Russia, but the desert route made famous by Marco Polo was a very long and arduous one. And besides, Soviet Russia was ever the unknown factor for she could hardly spare much in war material as she herself was arming against an east-while ally.

So this obscure mountain track, a haunt of brigands and outlaws, was with patient skill transformed into one of the world's most talked of high-ways. Starting from Lashio, northern terminus of the Burmese railway from Rangoon, the Burma Road connects Chungking, the capital of Free China with the outer world. It is China's reply to the Japanese threat of isolation and submission.

The Burma Road has a short but chequered history. It was built in the years 1936-38 and completed in 1939. The road was constructed under extremely difficult circumstances and was sadly below modern road engineering standards. It was subject to landslides on account of heavy rainfalls with the result that it had to be closed in every rainy season. The loading capacity of its bridges, which are not a few in number, did not permit the passage of heavy trucks.

Gigantic Work

These short-comings, however, were duly overcome and the road was brought up to the standards to ensure uninterrupted traffic throughout the year. It is a marvel of modern engineering, for with its completion, a work which seemed at once impossible and fantastic has been achieved by the patient toil of man and machine. Its earthwork covers 45,000 square metres. The highest point on the road is 26,000 metres above sea level and the lowest, 700 metres—a difference of 19,300 metres. Winding over hills and mountains, rivers and through forests, its length measures 930 kilometres—600 miles.

Since then the high-way has been an object of diplomatic threats and broadsides, menacing troop movements and bombing. The very opening of the road necessitated the resignation of the first Burmese Premier, Dr. Ba Maw, in 1939 for certain Burmese interests influenced by Japanese propaganda considered it as a new door for fresh Chinese immigration.

Again, Japan succeeded in exerting sufficient pressure on Great Britain when she was in one of the darkest periods of her history resulting in the temporary closure of the Burma Road. But Britain rose again from the menace of total prostration and the Road was consequently thrown open to China.

Ceaseless Movement

Situated as it is, it has been watched with a special interest by Japan. Furthermore, with the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China the Burma Road has assumed greater strategic importance for the shadow of the Japanese jack-boots is an ominous portent to the neighbouring countries. Being the only escape from isolation for China, the Burma Road is a scene of ceaseless movement of armoured trucks and other vehicles, bearing supplies for Chinese troops.

It has enabled the democracies to help China without necessitating a general flare-up with Japan. Japan is trying her level best to damage the road so as to render it useless, but the vigilance and the ceaseless toil of the Chinese workman defeat the Japanese purpose every time.

India has a special interest in the road for it is her men who often deliver the goods to China. Rain or wind, sleet or snow, bombs or broadsides, trucks move on the Burma road to help China to fight her way to freedom.

ANOTHER VITAL HIGHWAY

What is the importance of the Chinese North-West International motor road running through Kansu and Sikiang to meet a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway within sixty miles of the Chinese border?

Little attention has been paid to the road since it was first completed in 1938. There have been no much-publicised assurances, as with the Burma Road in the south, of the Chinese Government's determination to keep the road open at all costs, no news that so many hundreds of lorries are dashing across the desert from Hami to Lanchow, writes Aylwin Hogg in "The Manchester Guardian."

Nevertheless, in spite of its lack of publicity, the North-West International Road remains of vital importance both in fact and in potentiality. From 1938 onwards large quantities of ammunition and supplies came steadily through, probably for a long time averaging as much as eighty tons daily. Massive Russian six-wheelers became a common sight on the roads all the way from Lanchow to Chungking.

Barter Agreement

Until the Chinese could set up their own transportation system, Russian drivers were sent down right through Kansu to Shensi

and Szechuan. Russian road signs and Government-run Russian guest-houses lined the road. At the same time thousands of mule carts and tens of thousands of camels were mobilised to bring down petrol and less important supplies and to take back the wool, fur, skins, and tea that were the main items on the Chinese side of China-Soviet barter agreements.

This period, up to the end of 1939, probably coincided with the maximum amount of Russian influence in China proper. In Lanchow, the provincial capital of Kansu, besides a good number of Soviet airmen and military advisers, there were many commercial attaches to manage the receiving end of the barter business. The city blossomed out with a galaxy of Russian shop signs advertising watches, silk stockings, and clothing; Russian language night-schools were attended by hundreds.

Russian pictorial magazines appeared in the libraries. Meanwhile, because of the presence of the Russians and the passage of military supplies, a number of new restrictions were imposed on foreigners visiting or living in Lanchow, with the perverse result that

(Continued On Page 30)

BRITAIN'S SHOCK TROOPS

"Commandoes" In Action At Bardia

We were an odd force who had been in existence for nearly a year.

We were formed in secret, and for a long time remained secret. In one way or another, we attracted a good deal of curiosity.

Now, after a summer's fighting in the Middle East, it is at last possible to tell something of our story. It is one which has a significance quite beyond the gossip we aroused and beyond our actual achievement in the field, for the force constituted a series of experiments in raising, training and using a new kind of military unit which may well have a lasting effect on the British army.

The force was raised in July 1940. Remember the conditions in England in the days between Dunkirk and the first air battle in Britain. Half-trained battalions suddenly found themselves as first-line troops; the bulk of the regular army was reorganising and rearming; the Home Guard was untrained and short of equipment; invasion was expected daily; in Poland, Norway and France we had seen that one of the chief dangers to the defending force was the breakdown in communications between large units.

The need of the moment was for small bodies of picked fighting troops who, in the event of the higher commands being paralysed, would be able to carry on independently and, without the machinery of full-scale operations, mount sharp little counter-attacks on their own, breaking the enemy's lines of communication both to England and on the Continent.

Picked Men

That was the original idea of the formation of the "Commandoes." They were literally picked men. First the commanders were chosen; they were all young men of an age when normally they would have had companies and squadrons. They were now given the task of raising their own forces.

My own commander, who eventually came to command a force in the Middle East, was a commander par excellence. He had succeeded in combining life in the more fashionable cavalry regiment with a brilliant career at a staff

college and such feats of toughness as sailing around the world as an ordinary seaman in Finnish windjammers.

An order was circulated to the army asking volunteers from officers and men for hazardous tasks. Supply greatly exceeded demand. The commanders picked their officers and left them to pick their men. Our troop leaders visited the regimental depots, saw each man individually, looked up his records and talked to his former officers. The qualities they were seeking were simply the qualities of any good soldier—physical strength, endurance, fighting spirit, knowledge of his weapons and enterprise.

There was nothing peculiar about our men. They were simply the best types of the regiments from which they came. Officers were mostly from the Household Brigade. They got a reputation of being exclusively recruited from the very rich and the very gay, but there was a fair proportion of industrious, professional soldiers to preserve a balance.

First Impressions

I remember my impression on first joining. The Commando was at the time living in Scotland, and the officers' mess was in a hotel. I had come from the austerity and formality of the Royal Marines. In a Marine mess it is thought disgraceful to be down before six in the evening; those who have nothing to do must pretend that they have, writes Evelyn Waugh in "Evening Standard."

I found a young troop leader wearing a military tunic and corduroy trousers. He was reclining with a white Pekinese on his lap and a large cigar in his mouth. Then I noticed above the pocket of his coat the ribbon of an M.C., and later, when I saw him with his troops, I realised that his men follow him anywhere.

The names, among our officers, of Jellicoe, Keyes, Beatty and Churchill showed how the sons of the last war leaders saw in the Commandoes a chance of relieving their fathers' achievements. There was something of the spirit of which one reads in the letters and poetry of 1914. We had a more elastic system of discipline than is possible in an ordinary battalion. There was none of that daily succession of petty charges and petty punishments. If a man was a nuisance, he was simply sent back to his regiment.

All were volunteers and all

proud of the additional rigours of their training. So as to cut down the administration to the minimum and to have no one with us who was not a fighting man, we were simply paid a subsistence allowance and ashore left to find our own food and lodging. Troops were taught to live on the country and hunt for their food.

We formed a pool from which detachments could be drawn when there was a special job for us. We had parties to Tobruk and to Syria, and another was detached for special reconnaissance with the Navy. We had our full share of medals and casualties. The following is the account of one small operation, a bloodless one, which was neatly planned and executed, typical of the special tasks for which we were trained.

Raid On Bardia

Bardia lies behind the enemy lines between Sollum and Tobruk. It is a harbour and small town, and the supply road to Capuzzo and forward enemy troops runs through it. The G. H. Q. wanted a raid there for several reasons. They wanted information: were the enemy garrisoning the town or encamped some distance away? (That is, was it worth while shelling and bombing; it may more? Were there coast defence guns? Was it being used, as was reported, as a transport depot?)

More important than information was the need to draw off mechanised troops. The enemy must be made to "look over his shoulder" and withdraw men from the front to guard his lines of communication. If possible, he must be made to think that a full-scale attack was being attempted in his rear and to rush large mechanised forces to Bardia that were needed elsewhere. As a minor consideration, any damage we could do to roads, bridges or stores would be welcome.

A single Commando was chosen for the job. We expected to find at least two battalions in possession. Bardia is on a small promontory where cliffs rise up sharply from the seashore. There were four possible landing places where "wadis" (water courses usually dry) broke the face of the rocks and had left a little half circle of sand.

The party was to land on each of these beaches simultaneously. Each troop had its own task. From the moment they left the ship until the moment they returned to it, they would receive no further orders. Each had his objective: one to hold the road against the arrival of reinforcements;

one to cover each beach; one to blow the bridge on the road; one to destroy stores, and so on. Each troop had to tackle whatever opposition he found in his way.

Landing At Night

These orders were kept entirely secret until we were at sea. A day's sailing was a blessing; it gave time to issue maps, photographs and written orders, for troop leaders to master them and explain them fully to their men, so that every one of them was capable of carrying on alone if needs be. The only unhappy people on board were the half a dozen or so who had been detailed to remain on board as a rear party. During the day each of them came to me and besought to be allowed to come ashore. I managed to fit most of them in under one excuse or another.

There was a suggestion that we should get some sleep between dusk and morning, but everyone was too cheerful. They were sharpening bayonets, disposing grenades about their persons or blacking gum-shoes.

It is a ticklish business landing in the dark on a strange beach in any kind of surf. It is seldom really dark in the Mediterranean, but to-night the stars were overcast. Standing on the deck, we could barely discern the guard rail or distinguish between sea and sky. We were in position at our boat stations half an hour before the ship reached her destination; then we heard the engine and silently manned the boats. One sits in these boats in three lines astride on low seats. The bows have a ramp which lets down so that all three lines can pull out together. It takes less than half a minute for 30 men to clear a boat.

The boats were lowered, formed a line abreast, and made for the shore. Our heads were all under the level of the armoured sides; it was impossible to move a muscle. The man on my left was sick; the only movement he was capable of was to turn his head slightly towards me. Most of the men fell asleep. Excitement had died down, and those of us who were awake thought about their particular minor discomforts and looked forward to the beach for a chance to stretch.

They Were Off

At last the whisper passed back from the bows: "Stand by to land", and we felt the bottom scrape on the shingle. The ramp went down. We pressed forward into knee-deep water and up a steep ledge of the beach. Two men near me fell flat and got up dripping and cursing very quietly.

(Continued on page 29)

SCOTS GUARDSMEN TRAINING AS SHOCK TROOPS



Taking a wide ditch in their stride. Note the perfect alignment.



Swimming in full kit with parts of their equipment forming floats for a Bren gun and an anti-tank gun.

MEN OF MYSTIC INDIA

LIVES OF SAINTS by Swami Sivananda, published by the Sivananda Publication League, Calcutta, price Re. 1

This is a companion volume to the author's works on "Practice of Brahmacharya," "Bhakti Sankirtan," and "Commentary on Ananda Lahari." Before he became a Sanyasin, Swami Sivananda was a prominent medical man with lucrative practice. He gave up the world in quest of the Inner Self and founded the Divine Life Society at Rikhikesh (U. P.) to disseminate spiritual knowledge and give practical help to spiritual aspirants. The present publication is in furtherance of the same object. Swamiji gives a graphic pen-picture of recognised Acharyas like Sankara, prophets like Buddha, and of seers of all parts of India, including lady saints. His profound knowledge of Sanskrit, Tamil, and other languages has enabled him to have access to authentic records, and he has given a wonderful pageant of the glory that was mystic India.

The cult of the Over-Self and the phenomenon of the super-sensuous have led to many a mystery and miracle in the lives of the saints. Sankaracharya separates his astral body from the physical and then enters into the dead body of Raja Amarukha. The same Yogic feat is repeated in the life of Trimula Nayanar. Many instances occur where the dead are brought to life. Holy visions, divine intervention and godly intercession are a common factor in the lives of saints. These strange happenings are intriguing to the modern generation.

Another noteworthy feature in the lives of these supermen is the missionary zeal with which they fought the demon of untouchability. Eknath and Narsi Mehta had been hot-gospellers for equality of rights of all classes in Hindu Society. Narsi Mehta's crusade, against the hide-bound orthodoxy has inspired Mahatma Gandhi as is evident from the fact that Gandhiji has adopted Narsi's inspiring song "Vaishnava Janato" as his national anthem. The incidents in the lives of Kabir and Guru Nanak show the formative forces at work to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity in medieval India. It is upto the leaders of the present day to share the heritage of these great social reformers and carry on a crusade against communal dissensions and untouchability.

Despite long distances and geographical barriers every community and every province of India have figured in the picture of mystic renaissance. Swami Sivananda has given a chronology of the saints and genealogy wherever possible. This will easily enable students to study the development of philosophical thought in India. Maintaining a high standard and free from religious rancour and propagandist pretensions, this book deserves to be prescribed as a text for schools and colleges.

K. A. C.

PEN FRIEND

The Diwali Number of the "Pen Friend", the organ of the Nation's League of Pen-Friends and the Young Folk's Brotherhood is a twenty-eight page variety fare. Including the editorial and the lists of new members, it has twenty-one different items which include a short story by Minakshi V. Shetty, two poems, one by Malati Shetty and the other by Sumati Joshi and other articles which are bound to have an appeal to the young members of the League. But the frontispiece which carries the picture of a dancer may be alright in an "Oomph" journal but not in a boys' paper.

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YAJNAVALKYA

LIFE-SKETCH OF YAJNAVALKYA (in Kanarese) By Narayana-charya Shrinivasacharya Rajapurohit, with an introduction by Prof. N. R. Kulkarni, M.A., LL.B.

The life of Sri Yajnavalkya, the greatest philosopher of the Upanishadic times, written in Kanarese by Mr. N. S. Rajapurohit, has a sincere claim to our congratulations in every respect. The author has spared no pains to prove successfully that Yajnavalkya was the originator of both the parts of the Yajurveda—the Sukla and the Krishna. The very first chapter suffices to bring home to the reader the perfect sanity of the new line of treatment adopted throughout the book. The orthodox story that Yajnavalkya, urged by Vaisampayana, vomited the Yajurveda, which was then eaten by the other disciples in the form of Tittiribirds and thus preserved under the name of Taittiriya branch of the Yajurveda or the Krishna-Yajurveda, is interpreted by Mr. Rajapurohit as a metaphor signifying that Yajnavalkya imparted this Veda to others. In support of this view Mr. Rajapurohit quotes passages from Shankaracharya as well as Sayanacharya.

The Matsya Purana (Adhyaya 193 verses 48-49) also mentions 'Tittiri' twice as a Rishi. The author, therefore, infers rightly that Tittiri, who devoured the Krishna Yajurveda from Yajnavalkya, was not a bird of that name but a Rishi named after that bird, as it was customary in those days to name the sons of Rishis after birds. Bhardwaja and Suka, names of birds as they certainly are, were also the names of Rishis.

The Sun-god, the metaphorical narration adds, took the form of a horse and imparted the Sukla Yajurveda to Yajnavalkya.

"A horse is incapable of imparting any knowledge to man, Yajin, therefore, means Aditya who was also a Rishi going by that name (Varaha Purana, Adhyaya 160, verse 62). Hence it was from Aditya Rishi the incarnation of the

Sun-god that Yajnavalkya received the Sukla Yajurveda and imparted it to fifteen disciples including Kanva, Madhyandina and Katyayana, just as he received the Krishna Yajurveda from Vaisampayana and taught the same to eighty-six disciples, in all, including Tittiri, Katha and Maitrayaniya.

In the next three chapters Mr. Rajapurohit gives a lucid account of Yajnavalkya's spiritual talks in the assembly of philosophers, and with King Janaka and Yajnavalkya's wife Maitreyi.

The fifth chapter deals with the literary products of this versatile genius. Prof. R. D. Ranade, Director of the Academy of Philosophy and Religion, records his invaluable judgment on Yajnavalkya in his "Constructive Survey of the Upanishadic Philosophy" that Yajnavalkya is, undoubtedly, the greatest philosopher of the Upanishadic times, who, by his consistent philosophical idealism and by his thorough-going practical Atomism, may give lessons to many a thinker of the present day.

In the sixth, which is also the concluding chapter of the work in question, the author evaluates the personality of Yajnavalkya. His appreciation at the hands of the great Acharyas and last of all, though not the least, the indelible stamp he put on his times as the spiritual master of every section of the four Vedas.

The author has given in the four appendices detailed account of all the branches of the Vedas.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that an able scholar of the calibre of Mr. Rajapurohit should have come forth to handle the life and personality of "the greatest philosopher of the Upanishadic times" from a thoroughly unbiased and balanced angle of vision. The fresh flood of light, which he has thrown upon the life of Yajnavalkya reflects great credit on Mr. Rajapurohit.

B. T. KULKARNI.

'An Iconoclast Among The Gods!'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading there has appeared in the 'Sunday Edition' of the 'Bombay Chronicle' (of the 23rd Nov.) a review of Mr. Nadkarni's 'Rama-Rajya' (not Ram-Rajya, as it is spelt in the paper).

He seems in his 'semi-orthodox' wisdom to be wiser even than Vyasa and Valmiki, those well-known ancient Hindu authors. The author of 'Rama-Rajya' is concerned with showing up the inadequacy (or even the errancy) of the aims of those who like the Varnashrama-Swarajis would have present-day society governed by the ideals of the 'long-past' Rama-Rajya. In doing so Mr. Nadkarni is obliged to point out the errors of the great Ramachandra, which he does, not only on the grounds of Reason and Conscience, but on the authority of Vyasa and Valmiki themselves,—as witness the former's condemnation of Rama's assassination of Vali, quoted in the book from the Maha-Bharata, at p. 7. For the reviewer, therefore, to find fault with Mr. Nadkarni for pointing out the errors of Ramachandra on such good 'orthodox' authority (and not on grounds of reason alone, as might be supposed) is, one may be excused for saying, going one better than such 'inspired' authors!

While in his preachy way he deprecates a modern author judging his ancients by the standards of his own day (the enlightened standards which we are all bound to follow if we will be 'true to ourselves'), the reviewer at the same time has chosen to parade his own condemnation of Ramachandra for his treatment of his dead wife, Sita.

That the author of 'Rama-Rajya' is not a mere rationalist should have been clear to the reviewer, even if he had cared to read the introduction contributed to the book by Prof. R. D. Karve. Mr. Nadkarni is a religiousist and has composed his work from the truly religious stand-point. Even the reviewer who affects to have such a soft corner in his heart for the 'susceptibilities' of obscurantists styling themselves 'orthodox' will be hard put to it to rebut Mr. Nadkarni's argument that the Sudra lynched by King Rama could be shown to have transgressed no Sastric injunction; for there are none, according to Mr. Nadkarni, against a Sudra practising 'tapas' (austerity); and the well-known story of Dhruva as an uninitiated boy (and hence a Sudra) practising 'tapas' to propitiate Vishnu and eventually attaining beauty is a case in point.—Yours etc.

HINDU.

Books As Waste Paper

It has been suggested that the present paper famine would be alleviated if we would send the books we possess but no longer read (because we find them no longer readable) to be pulped. This may shock many worthy people to whom a book is—a book. Yet the idea is not so vandal as it may seem, writes "Jackdaw" in "John O'London's Weekly"

A book is a book only so long as it is read, and a gift only where it is welcome. Millions of volumes that are neither must

oppress family bookshelves. If Pharaoh's dust can be sold for balsams, and if a dead Caesar can stop a hole to keep the wind away, can a book be regarded as a sacred object merely because it is a book and not a soap-box?—and this in war-time when it can be converted into munitions to save freedom of thought.

WHEN A BOOK WAS A BOOK!

I am not advocating anything—merely exploring a dilemma. When I was young a book "was" a book. The first thing to be

BOOKS
AND THEIR
AUTHORSHOW TO ACQUIRE
THAT PLUS
PERSONALITY!

WINNING PERSONALITY (The Magic Key To Success). By F. Oss, B.A. (Hons.). D. B. Paraporewalla Sons & Co., Bombay.

Man is a social being. Every human being reacts to every social contact. The reaction may be either favourable or unfavourable. If a person desires to get on in life, he or she has to see to it that the reaction is favourable, in other words, he or she should acquire a winsome personality. In the 138 pages of this book the author chats about such a personality and how to develop it. Belief in self, self-control, punctuality, promptitude, courtesy, concentration, thrift, efficiency, etc., go to make up an agreeable personality. Many a person after reading this book, will be able to detect in himself or herself some foible that retards progress and requires to be eradicated or some good quality in himself or herself that requires to be developed, if he or she is to get on in life. The author, without bringing in religion, shows how the foibles may be removed and the good qualities pushed forward, through self-discipline. The advice given by the author is sound and the style employed for giving it is engagingly conversational.

N. H. P.

WHAT IS

BRAHMACHARYA

PRACTICE OF BRAHMACHARYA, revised and enlarged 3rd Edition (with illustrations) By SRI SWAMI SIVANANDA, Published by The Sivananda Publication League, A. C. Mansion, P. 16G., Bentinck St., Calcutta. Pp. 141. Price Re. 1.

In this book the author explains the true inwardness of Brahmacharya, which is inadequately translated in English, as celibacy. A married couple can and ought to observe Brahmacharya. In expounding his subject, the author intends upon both ancient and modern, Eastern and Western lore and experience. The ten chapters deal "inter alia", with what is Brahmacharya, secret of longevity, modern education, duty of teachers and parents, Brahmacharya for householders, dietetic discipline, rules for Brahmacharis, and Asanas. The book is an introduction to the study of the science of life and much that is said therein is likely to be of practical use to young men and women, desirous of enjoying a healthy and therefore, undaunted, serene and happy life.

N. H. P.

done with a new one was to make a brown paper yashmak to preserve its cover from dust and from human sight. To-day the necessity is still felt and the dust-cover or "jacket" is not seldom a better work of art than the volume it protects. Or, dispensing with the book itself (even "Pride and Prejudice") we read it on a cinema screen. We are not even consistent, for while it is now illegal to squander food on ducks in the park it is patriotism to hand books to the dustman. Hamlet seems to have been about right when he said that nothing is good or bad, but thinking makes it so.

The joy of acquiring books has been bawled to the skies; the joy of getting rid of them has been too little acclaimed.

A SHORT SHORT STORY COMPLETE ON THIS PAGE

ADVENTURE- *Limited*

By IDA BREED

ILLUSTRATION BY
GWEN TUCKER.

CAROLYN TAYLOR looked at herself, critically in the full length mirror, then gave her reflection a smiling little nod of approval. The smile was justified. Her mirrored image showed a lovely young woman of thirty-two, who looked hardly more than twenty-five—vivid, well dressed, confident. She was more charming, more desirable than the pretty young Carolyn of eleven years before when she finished college.

That was the Carolyn who, all her senior year at college, had to keep reminding herself that this was earth she lived on, and not really heaven, as it seemed, because of Lee. Lee, who was tall and lean, with intent blue eyes, and delightfully unruly hair. Lee, who loved her and treasured the secret of their engagement. Lee, who was so sweet about wanting to present her to the family as a beautiful surprise after Commencement. Not even his adored older brother had been let in on the secret. Commencement time was to be the climax of everything that seemed important to her.

Then, with Commencement still three weeks away, it happened. Just after Lee passed the final examinations for his doctor's degree, he was offered an extraordinary chance to do the very research work that he most wanted—a unique chance for "an unmarried man, prepared to devote at least five years to the project".

Carolyn remembered how honorable Lee had been in breaking the news to her. He might have let their engagement continue, he told her; he might have kept on seeing her, deceiving her about their prospects for marriage, putting it off, or promising to marry her at the end of the five years. But he did not consider that the right thing to do. No, it was only the part of a gentleman to tell her that it was best to break off. She was not to feel hurt, there was no other girl, just his career. He put anguish into Carolyn's heart, but managed somehow to impress her with the difficulty of his own part in the scene. Even in the pain and shock of losing him, Carolyn told herself that Lee was the finest person she had ever known.

That belief had never left her. Three years later she married Jefferson Taylor, a big, broad Westerner, done in shades of brown. She sometimes felt a slight disdain for Jeff's substantial size, remembering Lee's aristocratic slenderness,

She loved Jeff, of course, but Lee still owned a corner of her heart, and when they met again—well, Kismet held the final answer

but she repressed the thought. Lots of fun, Jeff was, and with a practical mind for business that made them enough money to enjoy a pleasantly luxurious life. She loved Jeff, of course. But there was a part of herself that she withheld, one section of her heart and mind walled off, that would always belong to Lee.

She never spoke to Jeff of this reservation. Only in secret did Carolyn now and then open the door on that precious might-have-been part of her, and take it out to dream over.

But today, as she looked at her delightful self in the mirror, it was not to dream; it was with a plan for action. She was back in New York after an absence of two years. Nearly every Spring since her marriage, she had made the trip, and had always stopped off for a brief visit in her old college town. This time she was planning to follow the same course, but with what a difference! One of her old school friends had written her last year that Lee Towne had returned to their alma mater to direct the research work there. So Lee was back and Carolyn was going to see him. Accidentally, of course. She had it all planned.

There would be a casual drifting about the campus in her flattering new Spring suit, lingering over a table in Crofton House, where everybody dropped in at tea time. Then when Lee appeared—Carolyn had this part rehearsed in her mind—she would give just the right look of pleased surprise, just the right degree of invitation to remember. Lee would see what he had missed all these years. What would happen after they met—what did she want to happen? That Carolyn did not quite know, and she stopped short of trying to decide. This was to be an adventure.

The adventure proceeded as if acted from a well prepared script. Carolyn chanced into Crofton House at tea time. Two men at a nearby table stared at her with obvious admiration; they were younger faculty members that she did not know.

Then, somehow, without the fanfare of trumpets that would have seemed fitting to her, there

was Lee in the doorway. Without glancing around, he went to a table straight ahead. He passed so near to Carolyn that she could have stopped him with a word, but she did not speak it. This was the Lee whom she had treasured in her heart for eleven years! Lee, still tall, but with shoulders stooped; still lean, but with a hollow-chested look; Lee, his blue eyes intent now only with a near-sighted, peering expression; his hair no longer unruly, because there was not enough of it to be, just some wisps "borrowed" from one side to cover a pale bald spot. And it was obvious that for all he saw of the life humming around him, he might have had his eye bent to a microscope as he walked.

Carolyn sat and stared, helpless to force her gaze away from this changed Lee. What of the distinguished gray at the temples, the impressive look of the scientist that she had pictured!

The men at the next table were noticing her concentrated gaze; she finally forced herself to look away. The next minute, with no more poise than a school girl, she jumped up and hurried away into the next wing of the building to telegraph blanks.

"Leaving for home tonight instead of next week," she began to write. There was something reassuring about the thought of Jeff's bulk; she was glad that her husband was such a substantial person in every way. Such nice, thick hair, too, and straight shoulders. She had never been as sweet to him as he deserved, but she would make it up from now on. Why, he was the finest person that she had ever known!

Back at their table, the two curious young men continued to speculate after they had watched Carolyn rush from the room.

"Did you see her staring at Johnny Towne as if she were fascinated? If it had been Lee, now, you could understand it—he's a handsome devil."

"So was Johnny once. Ten years ago they looked practically alike, I've heard. But Johnny buried himself in his work and look at him. Me, I'm going to follow Lee's example and mix some glamor with my career."

© Carolyn had to keep reminding herself that it was earth she lived on, not really heaven.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

DEMOCRACY'S STRANGE DESTINY

The Democracies seem to be cursed with a strange destiny.

The fateful events of the last week have once again proved that the zero hour catches them unawares, finds them unprepared, makes them temporarily reel under the unexpected blow.

It is no use accusing Japan of cold-blooded, calculating treachery. It is no use lamenting the fact that its war-lords struck the dagger with the left hand, while holding the olive branch with the right. It is no use blinking at totalitarian realities, at the technique of deceit perfected by Fascist vipers.

Who else out of Bedlam expected any peaceful understanding to emerge out of the deliberately protracted Hull-Kurusu talks? Who would have believed that the gentlemen of Tokyo would courteously give an advance intimation of their bellicose intentions to Whitehall and White House?

Apparently the democratic world is so obsessed with the frock-coated diplomacy of a by-gone day, with the polite demarches and sonorous ultimatums of which it has read in history, that it is yet unable to adapt itself to the new methods of gangster nations.

We were shocked when Hitler's Stukas bombed Poland in the early hours of September 1, 1939, when Mussolini declared war on the Allies on June 10, 1940, when the German armies crashed into Russia on June 22, 1941.

Curtain Goes Up

It is deplorable to record that the nervous system of many of us betrayed similar reactions last Sunday when the curtain went up on the Far East battle-field. Even those who dismissed the news at first seem to have been shocked out of their wits when Japanese airmen sunk two British battleships in one day. And now suddenly we have become alive to the sinister menace that stares us in the face.

And yet there is no reason to be surprised, shocked or bewildered. The Far East has been a vast powder magazine for the last five years, if not ten. Japanese Jingoism have never hidden their aims and ideals. They have been becoming progressively more arrogant and aggressive and have long since cut out for themselves the role of the top-dogs of the Far East.

In Germany and Italy, Japan found its boon friends. These three nations have been working hand-in-gloves for years and the Tripartite Pact of September, 1940, only regularised a long-standing state of things. It is true that the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact had considerably queerered the pitch of the Japanese in view of the latter's historical enmity of Russia and for nearly two years Japanese statesmen were all at sea.

For a time they centred their attention upon China and tried to liquidate the "incident", as speedily as possible. But the magnificent resistance of the ill-equipped armies of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek was more than a match for the brute force of Nippon and it seemed as if the latter was condemned to an eternal war of attrition, which was slowly draining the life-blood of the Land of the Rising Sun.

Thanks To Russia

The Tokyo statesmen, therefore, decided to cut their losses in China and began to cast their longing looks towards the rich South. Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies were all within the boundaries of the New Order in Asia and all these became the load-star of Japanese diplomacy. The collapse of France was a welcome development and plans were being made for the drive to the south, first under the guise of trade pacts, then by diplomatic pressure and blackmail.

Last year Britain was engaged in a life-and-death struggle in Europe and it could spare but

little reinforcements for her Far East forces. The real reason why the Far East flare-up was postponed so long was thus not Britain but Russia and to a lesser extent the United States. What if Russia strikes while Japan is engaged in her adventure in the South? This fear of Russian might and the very awkward fact that Russia was the friend of Germany stayed the Japanese hand for a long time. Besides Hitler was pressing the Japanese Government to make friends with Russia. The Russo-Japanese Pact following M. Matsuoka's visit to Europe in the early months of the year may have not been a great achievement in itself but it removed the ever-present threat of a Russian attack and encouraged Japan to follow a more active expansionist policy in the south.

A God-Send

The German invasion of Russia six months ago was literally a god-send to Japan. It finally removed the ideological scruples of the militarists and re-established the old Axis entente on a firmer basis. The Nazi eagle would now take care of the Soviet bear and there was no need to look up a huge air-force and army ear-

tully and bullies are cowards. They don't hit anyone able to hit back. So ran the reasoning and Allied strategists were busy in drawing plans how to help China or Thailand or Dutch East Indies. I am afraid they never visualised the possibility of being attacked themselves so audaciously.

The Japanese General Staff has given them a rude shock. One is constrained to remark that the defences neither of the United States nor of Britain were in that state of preparedness, which was expected and essential. The democracies have been once again caught napping and they have almost got it in the neck—at any rate the U. S. which has suffered "untold" damage and losses in Philippines as well as Hawaii and other islands. The Pearl Harbour and the Oahu airport, which were the main bastions of U. S. in the Pacific, have suffered grievously.

Jap Air Supremacy

Britain, too, has received a stinging blow. The loss of two battleships like the "Prince of Wales" and the "Repulse" within a few hours of each other constitute one of the greatest disasters in the annals of the Royal Navy

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

marked for the Soviet. If Russia was soundly beaten by Germany, so much to the good. Even if it was not, she would be in no hurry to take on a new foe.

The last six months have thus produced a series of alarms and excursions. The very first openly aggressive step which Japan took in Indo-China last July brought sharp and severe reactions from the A B C D Powers. Tokyo suddenly woke up to the bitter realisation that the era of appeasement in the Far East was finally over and that the democracies had established an economic blockade in retaliation to her barefaced occupation of bases in Indo-China.

Since then Japan has been quietly preparing herself for her "immutable policy." She had gone too far to withdraw, even if she had the least intention to do so—which she had not! She reduced the Chinese war to a state of suspended animation and poured men and material into her new strategic bases. At the same time she opened diplomatic talks with Washington in order to put her enemies off the scent. This simultaneous blowing hot and cold was a typical Japanese ruse, which seems to have almost succeeded. If the talk of "treachery" is any indication.

Rude Shock

The blitz which Japan started last Sunday need not, therefore, cause the least surprise. It was expected, almost inevitable. But the way Japan has begun her pyrotechnics has certainly come as a staggering sensation. Military experts and lay commentators have been long exercising their brains as to where Japan would strike. The probabilities were Dutch East Indies, Thailand, Burma Road, the last getting most of the votes. The possibility was Russia. It was known of course, that Hitler was urging Japan to attack Russia in the rear.

Not one of those experts and commentators entertained the thought for a moment that Japan would dare to deliver a frontal attack upon Britain's eastern outposts, much less upon the Pacific possession of the United States and much, much less upon both simultaneously. Japan was a

bases like Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila, Pearl Harbour and Oahu. Once those are rendered unfit for use, the back of the Allied defence will be broken. Japan is relying mainly upon her air arm to destroy those bases and land attacks are also being pressed in Malaya and Philippines. Much will depend upon the air force which Britain and the United States can put into immediate service and about this we know little.

One wonders whether the tragic lessons of lack of air support which were learnt in Dunkirk and Crete will be once again driven home in the Far East. Hear, this report of a survivor from "Repulse": "Our planes appeared when it was all over"

One need only note in conclusion that probably for the first time an Air Chief Marshal is the Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far East forces.

Russia's Recovery

The declaration of war upon the United States by Germany and Italy, only regularises the existing position of undeclared belligerency between those countries and is merely thrown as a sop to the third chief partner of the Axis. Hitler has, indeed, done a good turn to Churchill and Roosevelt. To the former by swinging the United States squarely on the side of Britain and to the latter by killing Isolationism once for all. The voting in the Congress carries its own moral.

The gloom created by the happenings in the Far East, has been partially relieved by the events in Russia and Libya. The Soviet seems to have definitely turned the corner now and it looks as if Hitler will call a temporary halt to his battered, bruised and frozen armies on the eastern front. This will be the greatest defeat, inflicted upon him so far and for that very reason let us wait and watch further developments before pronouncing any verdict.

In Libya the Eighth Army has once again resumed the offensive and it seems as if this time Rommel is in for it. The very fact, however, that Mr. Churchill was obliged to defend a length in the House of Commons the present Libyan campaign is an index that everything did not go according to plan and that General Auchinleck had to go all out to lick the Afrika Korps.

It has thus been a fateful week, with events crashing upon each other every passing hour. Now it is a real world war, as there has never been one in history. Britain and the United States have received a bad knock but Russia has made a grand recovery. Hitler has begun a cautious retreat while Japan has started brilliantly? How long can Japan stay?

High Court Acquits Corporation Employee

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Mr. Nepal Chandra Roy, a lantern-lecturer of the Education Department of the Corporation of Calcutta, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act by a Magistrate at Alipur, was directed to be acquitted to-day by Mr. Justice Bartley and Mr. Justice Lodge.

Following the recovery of certain leaflets and books from the premises occupied by the accused, he was charged with having assisted in the operations of the Communist Party of India and its committees, which had been declared to be unlawful associations. Their lordships were unable to hold that the documents in question could form any basis of conviction under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and, therefore, set aside the convictions and sentence and acquitted the accused.—A. P.

Ceylon's Defence Expenditure

COLOMBO, Dec. 12.

It is understood, says the "Times" of Ceylon, a supplementary estimate of 25 million

New Zealand's Defences In Good Hands

WELLINGTON, Dec. 12.

The New Zealand Parliament is meeting in secret session. Throughout the country, the fullest war precautions are being taken. The Mayors of principal localities have conferred with Government and local authorities have been authorised to construct shelter trenches on public reserves and vacant allotments and to take all other measures for the protection of the people.

OPPOSITION STANDS BY GOVT.

The intention of the Opposition to stand whole heartedly behind the Government in any action in the interest of the maximum effort was announced by the Opposition leader Mr. Holland.

During a brief speech in reply to the Debate at the close of the emergency session the Prime Minister Mr. Fraser said that all would leave the session with the knowledge that the defence of the country was in good hands. They knew that the country was prepared to meet any emergency wherever and, however, it came and however extensive it was.—Reuter.

rupees will be introduced in the State Council shortly for defence.—A. P.

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FORECAST

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Miss Shantakumar, daughter of Sheth Ratanshi H. Govindjee, President of the Grain Merchants' Association of Bombay, was married to Mr. Vasanjee, son of Sheth Naranjee Tejpal from Cutch-Mandvi. The ceremony was performed at Baroda Street, Danabunder and the picture shows it in progress.

DR. COUSIN'S PROTEST

Condemns Jap Aggression And Renounces Honours Conferred By Tokyo

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Dr. J. H. Cousins has renounced the Doctorate of Literature conferred on him by Japan.

In his statement explaining the reasons for his action Mr. Cousins says:—

"In 1922, the Imperial Ministry of Education of Japan conferred on me in absentia the degree of Doctor of Literature, in recognition of my year's service (1919-1920), as special professor of modern English poetry in the Keio-gijuku university, backed by a double thesis on my subject and by my work as a writer of poetry and prose. No similar conferring took place since then, as far as my information goes, and I have apparently been for twenty years the only, as I was also the first, foreigner bearing Japan's highest academical dignity.

At intervals, I have seen my exposition of the fine things in the culture of Japan falsified by the actions of her emissaries in Korea and China, and have felt inclined to sever my connection with her. But I have recalled the fact that the spirit of "brigandage and piracy" out of which, according to a Japanese statesman, the dominating classes of Japan arose, was very different from the reserved and kindly spirit of the people who, in the undeveloped political life of the country, had no means of influencing the former, and I have clung to the hope that the idealistic and friendly desires which I found outside the "services", might permeate the latter, and lead to a true renaissance of Japan with beneficent cultural stimulus to the other great Asian races. That hope has now, alas to be abandoned.

"DESPOILER AND ENSLAYER"

The news of December 8 and 9 announces the complete submergence of Japan that the world admired in a whirlpool of madness threatening the extinction of civilisation that had given exquisite, if not great, beauty to the world, the country that might have shared the leadership of the best in Asia has degraded herself to inhuman subservience to the worst in Europe. She has taken the side of deadly enmity to the modicum of truth and decency in human relationships that even the imperfect civilisation of humanity at large has stood for; and has taken to wholesale murder and destruction for the enforcement of an ambition that turned her from being a possible helper of a renaissance eastern

Asia to being its despoiler and enslaver.

MENACE TO FREEDOM.

A few years ago Japan might have been a collaborator towards the future with the non-Asian nations which, notwithstanding their contradictions of their own ideals, have some glimmer of realisation of the essentials of human happiness and progress. In stead, she has made herself a faithful imitator of those dehumanised European nations to which human freedom is Anathema, and who have made deliberate lying and unspeakable cruelty and death-dealing the instruments of their will; and, unless wisdom comes to her before, it is too late, she will be a faithful imitator of the demoniacal powers of Central Europe in the retribution that the outraged spirit of life will sooner or later put upon all who turn their faces away from the free sympathetic collaboration that is the condition of human peace and prosperity.

Under these circumstances, the painful necessity is forced on me, both as a duty of citizenship of a country on which Japan has wantonly made war and also as a duty to my own sense of morality, of renouncing the doctorate which Japan conferred on me.—A. P.

D. LITT FOR KARVE

POONA, Dec. 13.

Prof. D. K. Karve, founder of the Indian Women's University, has been awarded the degree of "D. Litt." by the Benares Hindu University.

The Convocation ceremony for the presentation of this degree, it is learned, will take place on January 21.—A. P.

B. C. ROY EXAMINES N. B. SARKAR.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Member for Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, was examined to-day by Dr. B. C. Roy.

In a bulletin concerning Mr. Sarkar's health, Dr. Roy says: Mr. Sarkar's condition is better but recommends complete bodily and mental rest.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST PUNITIVE TAX.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 11.

A protest against the imposition of the punitive tax on the Municipal rate-payers of this city for compensating the sufferers in the recent communal riots was voiced at a meeting of the local Congress workers held this evening. It was stated that Government was responsible for the proection of life and property and should not penalise the people without instituting public enquiry.—A. P.

JAPANESE LANDING FORCES AT LINGAYEN WIPED OUT

SICILY AND COTRONE OBJECTIVES BOMBED

Docks At Brest And Dunkirk Attacked

LONDON, Dec. 13. An Italian communique says that the R.A.F. bombed places in Sicily and Cotrone in Southern Italy.

An Air Ministry Communique states: "Last night the docks at Brest and Dunkirk were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command. Coastal Command aircraft bombed oil refinery at Donges, near Saint Nazaire, and started large fires among oil tanks. Hudson Aircraft of the same command bombed a large supply ship, off Texel, hit it and left it enveloped in black smoke and steam. Enemy aerodromes in France and Holland were attacked by aircraft of the Fighter Command on offensive patrol. From these night operations one aircraft of coastal command is missing."—Reuter.

100 JEWS, ANARCHISTS AND COMMUNISTS TO BE SHOT

VICHY, Dec. 13. One hundred Jews, anarchists and Communists will be shot, and a fine of 1,000 million francs imposed on Jews in the occupied territories, following attempts against German occupation troops.—Reuter.

BULGARIA DECLARES WAR ON U. S. AND BRITAIN?

LONDON, Dec. 13. Bulgaria has declared war on the United States and Britain, according to the German News Agency.

No information regarding the reported declaration of war by Bulgaria against Britain and the United States has been received in London. It is stated in authoritative quarters to-day (Saturday).

Diplomatic relations, it is pointed out, with Bulgaria were severed many months ago, and there is no one looking after Bulgarian interests in this country. If such a declaration has in past been made and if it includes the United States presumably the American Minister in Sofia and the Bulgarian Minister in Washington will be informed.

ROOSEVELT'S 'VOLUMINOUS' REPORT TO CONGRESS

NEW YORK:—President Roosevelt will send to Congress, early next week, a report on the step-by-step development of the Japanese-American relations preceding Sunday's attack on Pearl Harbour, said the White House Secretary, Mr. Early, indicating that the report would go into great detail by terming it voluminous. Mr. Early said that the President would also send to Congress a regular quarterly report on the operations of the Lease and Lend Act.—Reuter.

NAVAL CONFERENCE SUMMONED

WASHINGTON: President Roosevelt has summoned the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull, the War Secretary, Mr. Stimson, and naval and shipping chiefs to a general Naval Conference at noon.

U. S. TAKES OVER SWEDISH MOTORSHIP

WASHINGTON:—The Swedish motorship "Kungsholm" the former trans-Atlantic liner which was recently used for Caribbean pleasure cruises has been taken over by the United States, according to a State Department announcement.—Reuter.

17 SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED FROM CUTTACK JAIL

CUTTACK, Dec. 13. The last batch of Satyagrahis, numbering 17 were released to-day from the Cuttack Jail, including Mrs. Laxmibai M.L.A. and Pandit Laxminarayan Misra.—A. P.

Confused Fighting In Kedah & Kuantan Areas

Enemy Landings At Kuala, Trengganu And Dungun Unconfirmed

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. A STRONG JAPANESE LANDING FORCES HAS BEEN WIPED OUT AT LINGAYEN ON THE WEST COAST OF LUZON, ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN VIGAN AND MANILA, ACCORDING TO A RADIO REPORT PICKED UP FROM MANILA.

N. E. I. NAVY DRAWS FIRST BLOOD.

SINGAPORE:—The A.B.C.D. line of defence is now getting well into its stride in and around Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies have drawn their first blood with vengeance, sinking four fully loaded Japanese transports, off the coast of Thailand. It is no mean exploit for submarines from the N.E.I. to have reached the inmost waters of the Gulf of Siam, in so short a time after the initial Japanese attack. It is known that the N.E.I.'s submarine's strength is considerable, and if their craft can operate as swiftly and efficiently as these have done, it may be expected that they, by now, are well on the way to causing more havoc to Japanese lines of communication further afield.

On land it is announced there has been no change in the general situation during the past 12 hours. This is taken to mean that Japanese forces which yesterday broke through into Kedah in the north-west corner of Malaya have been unable to make any serious headway.

CONFUSED FIGHTING.

Apparently still very confused fighting is proceeding in the Kedah and Kuantan areas, with Japanese troops percolating through thick jungle country, while the British continue their effort to track them down and mop them up.

In the Kotabahr Area, confusion seems to have been cleared, both sides having collected their scattered forces and established new general lines. Each is now waiting for the next move of the other. Our aircraft continues its offensive action over and around Malaya. It is estimated that the forces in and around northern Malaya total approximately 50,000 men.

FIGHTING ON KEDAH FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 13. A Singapore communique adds:—"Fighting continues on the Kedah front to-day (Saturday), and there is little change in the situations. Our ground troops shot down one enemy bomber in the Kedah area. There is no change in the Kelantan area. Some successes have been obtained in the air to-day.

In the battle over Penang, three of our aircraft engaged and destroyed one enemy aircraft, while two others are believed to be destroyed, although this has not yet been confirmed. In another area three more of our fighters engaged an unspecified number of enemy aircraft and two were shot down.

5 ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED.

Observer posts later reported that three had crashed. All our aircraft returned safely. Further enemy planes have also been shot down, bringing the day's total to five enemy aircraft destroyed. Since the commencement of hostilities, our A. A. Defences have accounted for eight enemy aircraft with the probability of one more.

MANILA OBJECTIVES BOMBED.

MANILA:—Large Japanese bombing squadrons attacked military objectives on the outskirts of Manila just before noon, they were immediately engaged by American defenders.

The Japanese planes which

attacked the outskirts of Manila came from the west flying directly towards Nichols air port. They were met by heavy anti-aircraft fire. The first reports said that several were shot down.

BRITISH FORCES WITHDRAW IN KEDDAH AREA?

Some withdrawal of the British forces in the Kedah area in north-west Malaya has taken place. It is stated in authoritative quarters in London. There is little change in the situation in north-east Malaya, and still no confirmation that any enemy landings have been made at Kuala Trengganu and Dungun. It is known that in the north the enemy has employed some mechanised forces.

WAVES OF JAP. PLANES

MANILA:—Loud explosions were heard from Nichols Field as waves of Japanese planes unloaded bombs. Raiders met strong resistance from fighters and anti-aircraft guns. Fighters attacked from above the Japanese, and then flew up from below to get a second crack at them. The Japanese, however, held to their formations. It is reported that native residential sections were also bombed. Bombings ceased about 1,300 local time.

Earlier on Saturday Japanese planes bombed outlying Philippine strongholds. The raids followed a night of shooting in Manila, as sentries with orders to shoot and kill battled with Fifth Columnists who fired rockets despite stringent blackout.

IN N. E. I.

LONDON:—A bulletin issued by the Netherlands East Indies fighting service quoted by the Batavia Radio states:—No hostilities have taken place within the territory of the Netherlands East Indies during the last 24 hours. Mobilisation of the army is being carried out smoothly. An unit of our naval forces dealt with the Japanese settlement on the east coast of Borneo. A number of motor launches were seized during this action, while other vessels were destroyed. Settlers have been interned.

FIGHT IN CHINA SEA

In the southern part of the China sea a combat took place between a flying boat of the Royal Netherlands Navy on patrol and three enemy aircraft. The attack was successfully repulsed. One enemy aircraft was damaged. The air force of the Netherlands East Indies is making continuous patrol over Netherlands East Indies territory.

"UNEVENTFUL NIGHT"

LONDON:—The night passed uneventfully in the Philippines, it is officially announced in Manila, says a New York Radio report. There was only local activity in Japanese-occupied areas.

JAPS CAPTURE KOWLOON?

LONDON:—There is no confirmation in military circles in London of the Japanese claim to have occupied Kowloon.

ENEMY PLANES OVER BISMARCK

MELBOURNE:—Enemy planes were seen reconnoitring over Bismarck, according to an R. A. A. F. 'communiqué' issued here to-day (Saturday). They made off before interception was possible, the 'com-

18 PEACE INDIVISIBLE?

What Japanese Action Shows

Ten years ago there were anxious meetings round the League of Nations Council table in Geneva. The Japanese had invaded Manchuria.

After ten years the nations that loved peace but would run no risks to enforce it have learned their lesson.

At last they have realised that China's struggle to maintain her freedom is their own struggle; that they cannot maintain peace for themselves while any aggressor anywhere in the world can use murder and rapine as the instruments of national policy.

Peace is indeed, indivisible.

The peoples of the British Commonwealth and those of the United States now find themselves much more closely allied than they were during the first World War.

They are faced with equal threat. When victory is won, they will have equal obligation and equal incentive to organise a peace that no man dare break.

A new hope is born in this grim moment—Vernon Bartlett in the "News Chronicle."

JAPANESE BOMB CLARK FIELD

MANILA, Dec. 13. General MacArthur announced that the Japanese bombed Clark Field on Saturday morning. No important ground action was reported.—Reuter.

WILL RUSSIA DECLARE WAR AGAINST JAPAN?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, Dec. 13. There was some speculation last night whether the Soviet Union would align with the A.B.C.D. Front in the Far East.

There was a possibility of President Roosevelt pressing Stalin to this effect, it was stated. But circles in the know of things believe that since Japan has given solemn promises to Russia that she will abide by her Non-Aggression Pact, the Soviet Union may choose to keep out of the conflict between Japan, on the one side, and Britain and the United States, on the other.

However, Japan, it is believed, may herself attack Russia when it suited her—a danger which Stalin is not likely to overlook, in which case he may decide to take the initiative. And this is bound to inspire the Democracies with new confidence.

muniqué' adds: The War Minister, Mr. Forde, announced that the Government will honour the pledge of adequately reinforcing the Australian imperial force in the Middle East.

JAPAN'S STRATEGY REVEALED

LONDON:—Well-informed American opinion believes that Japan's main strategic plan has already been revealed, cables the "Daily Telegraph's" Washington correspondent. They are attempting to reduce the Malaya Peninsula and the Philippines which flank, in the West and East, the Japanese path to the rich resources of the East Indies. So long as those two Allied strongholds stand, reverses elsewhere are of minor importance.

ALERT AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO:—An air raid alert was sounded here at 22.21 (E.S.) on Friday. The all-clear was sounded after two hours 20 minutes.

An aeroplane without lights flew low over blacked-out San Francisco eastwards. There was no indication whether it was an enemy machine or an United States machine testing the efficacy of the blackout. Flares were reported to have been dropped over the financial district. The city was completely blacked out, and entire life stopped, as the authorities tried to confirm statements of pedestrians that flares had fallen. The police even made people in the streets put out their cigarettes.

Russians Occupy Livnyi & Efremov

German Retreat In Disorder Towards South & Southwest

Second General Offensive Against Moscow Fails

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Soviet night communique announces that on a number of sectors of the Western and South Western Front, Soviet troops continued to advance. It states that Soviet units occupied Livnyi and Efremov.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY

THE SOVIET MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE STATES THAT DURING THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER TWELFTH OUR TROOPS FOUGHT THE ENEMY ON ALL FRONTS.

MOSCOW.—SOVIET TROOPS CONTINUE PURSUING THE ENEMY WHO IS RETREATING IN DISORDER TOWARDS THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, SAYS THE "PRAVDA" CORRESPONDENT IN THE NORTH WESTERN SOVIET FRONT. THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM SEVERAL IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POINTS.

German dead, wrecked tanks, lorries and abandoned war material litter the roads in the wake of the Nazi ebb tide, says the "Pravda". To-day, in a review of the failure of the second General offensive against Moscow.

The "Pravda" says that the Germans concentrated 51 divisions for the offensive, but after exhausting the enemy by local counterattacks, Soviet armies passed to a general counter-offensive on December 3th, against the flanks of German shock troops, which broke and hastily retreated. Instead of securing the promised triumph and warm winter quarters in Moscow, the Germans have seen their crack divisions annihilated and enormous losses inflicted on their armies. The fact that during the battles for Leningrad and Moscow the Germans have lost 30 divisions shows how the war has produced excellent new Soviet Commanders and armies and airmen, who are becoming a dangerous threat to the existence of the German armies.

DANGER NOT OVER YET.

The "Pravda" adds: The fact that the Russian storm is driving the Germans away from Moscow must not be allowed to cause complacency, for the danger is not yet overcome, but Russian efforts are only beginning and must be continued until all German hordes are completely destroyed.

30 VILLAGES LIBERATED

MOSCOW.—Soviet troops liberated 30 villages from the enemy on the South Western front during Thursday's fighting reports the "Pravda's" correspondent, who adds that Soviet troops are continuing the pursuit of the enemy retreating from the Klets area. The same correspondent reports that the Germans have been thrown back from Volkov, 70 miles south-east of Leningrad. During the months of their abortive offensive against Leningrad, the Germans lost 6,000 killed. On the Kalinin sector, Soviet troops continued stubborn fighting during the last two days forcing the Germans to fall back. The intensity of the fighting is growing and the Germans have been dislodged from eight villages during the last four days.

IS IT GENERAL OFFENSIVE?

LONDON.—WHILE NO OPINION CAN BE EXPRESSED AS TO THE POSSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT OPERATIONS BY THE RUSSIANS BEING A GENERAL OFFENSIVE, IT IS STATED IN AUTHORITATIVE CIRCLES IN LONDON TO-DAY (SATURDAY) THAT THEY REPRESENT A VERY CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT WHICH IS BEING VERY WELL SUSTAINED THROUGH NAZI EYES.

LONDON.—A German communique dealing with the Russian Front claims that local attacks were repelled.

Alluding to the North African Front the German communique states that the main weight of the fighting was to the west of Tobruk.

SOVIET ADVANCE 30 K. M. MOSCOW.—The Soviet cavalry on the Moscow front advanced 30

kilometres on Friday dislodging the enemy from 30 populated points, according to the Tass Agency. In some villages the Germans left behind machine-guns and automatic riflemen to cover their retreat, but these are being rounded up by peasants.

In one sector of the front the Germans attempted to outflank the Soviet troops and penetrate into their rear. For this purpose they sent into action a shock group. But a counter-thrust put the shock regiment to flight having routed three German divisions. Red army troops, rapidly advancing, are overwhelming the enemy's fierce resistance.

Future Of French

Fleet Being Discussed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Replying to a question regarding the rumours about the French Fleet the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull told a press conference on Friday that the United States was following the subject with interest, but he had nothing new to disclose.

He was unable to say anything about the United States Ambassador Admiral Leahy's conference with Marshal Petain.

Mr. Hull said that there was no suspension of passports for people going to Portugal, but Portugal had suspended the issue of passports for people seeking transit through Portugal on the way to the United States.

Mr. Walsh asks a 30 per cent increase in the navy.

Interrupting the debate on the new war appropriations, Senator Walsh had said that he had been asked by the President and the navy to offer a bill authorising a blanket increase of 900,000 tons.

The cost under normal conditions would be 300 million dollars, under the present conditions "probably much more".—Reuter.

UDAY SHANKAR AT EXCELSIOR

Presents Delightful Programme

Uday Shankar and the Centre Group of dancers and musicians opened their season last night at the Excelsior Theatre with an interesting programme. Shankar himself contributed two dances "Indra" and "Kartikeya" with his characteristic pace of execution and figured in all the group-items. "Tilottama" by Simkie was a delightful solo. "Rasa Leela" was highly appreciated especially when it reached its climax towards the end.

"Kirat Arjuna" and "Labour and Machinery" are the two new ballets on the programme. The former is a popular episode which is interpreted in the language of dance. Its dramatic effect is heightened by the appropriate costumes and sound-effects. "Labour and Machinery" is an effective production. It depicts a realistic picture of the life of the workers in the age of machinery and shows, by way of contrast, how manual labour ensures peace, contentment and delight to the workers.

In Libya

British Advance Continues

Enemy Troops Encircled At Gazala

CAIRO, Dec. 13.

A Middle East communique states: "Our main forces continue their advance west and north-west from the area south of Gazala. At Gazala itself enemy forces in defensive positions are encircled by New Zealand troops and are being attacked."

ENEMY FORCES' FLIGHT

Our mobile columns are causing great confusion and destruction amongst the scattered columns of German and Italian troops and transport endeavouring to make their way to the northwest. Our tanks also attacked enemy tanks in this neighbourhood yesterday afternoon.

In the frontier area South-African forces have now cleared up three defended localities held by the enemy southwest of Sollum, capturing much equipment. Mopping up operations in this area continue.

TRANSPORT ATTACKED.

Our air forces have vigorously attacked enemy motor transport and troops on roads, and tracks west of Gazala, and Bir Hakem, and on roads north and west from Timmi, causing considerable dislocation of enemy movement, and much damage to enemy vehicles and casualties to troops. Ground troops on Dec. 11 shot down four enemy air craft.

ADVANCE WESTWARD

CONTINUES

LONDON.—The British advance in Libya is continuing westwards and there have been further captures of prisoners and war material, it was stated authoritatively London to-day. There is a considerable enemy force in Gazala, but they appear to be in a very unhappy position and the British encircling movement on their flank is going on the whole time.

It was officially stated that 500 prisoners had been collected by Indians, and many more must be coming in. Later it was stated that there was a column west of Gazala, where another 120 prisoners were taken.

The Indian column is moving quite fast, where the going good, sections stopping to deal with any local resistance and the rounding up of prisoners and destroying what enemy equipment which cannot be salvaged immediately, whilst the rest are continuing the pursuit of the enemy who are withdrawing fast, it was stated in military circles here to-day.

Sikhs and Punjabis are predominant in this gazelle-like column giving the enemy no rest, only stopping to round up prisoners, to refuel, pushing on throughout the day, resting at night and off again at the first light.

They are doing a great job" said a New Zealander who has just returned to Cairo from the Western Desert, who added, no praise is high enough for those boys gee, they are great! I hand it to them.—Reuter.

ROMMEL STARVED OF SUPPLIES?

Italians Dare Not Risk Convoys Across Mediterranean

ALEXANDRIA, December 12.

"The Italians definitely appear more and more afraid to risk convoys across the Mediterranean despite General Rommel's urgent need for supplies," a senior officer stated at the weekly Press Conference with naval correspondents.

Since our recent cruiser successes, the Italian convoys have been far less numerous and at the same time they are receiving naval escorts increased in number and size in order that some at least

GERMAN AGENTS IN NEW YORK

Found Guilty Of Delivering Defence Secrets Of U. S. A.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Fourteen persons were found guilty in the Espionage Conspiracy Trial at the Brooklyn (New York) Federal Court. The men were convicted of conspiracy to avoid registering as German Government Agents and conspiracy to deliver to Germany vital American defence secrets. They together with 19 others, who pleaded guilty are liable to maximum sentences of 22 years imprisonment.

All the 14 defendants in the espionage conspiracy trial were convicted by the jury of the Federal Court after eight hours' deliberation.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK, ANOTHER FIRED

Successful Contact By Allied Destroyers With Enemy Ships

LONDON, Dec. 13.

It is officially announced that one Italian cruiser has been sunk and another severely damaged in the Central Mediterranean.

An Admiralty "communique" issued on Saturday afternoon states: "Reports have been received of a brilliant night action fought before dawn this morning (Saturday). In the Central Mediterranean by destroyers on patrol under the command of Commander G. H. Stokes, D.S.C., R.N., one Italian cruiser has been sunk and another severely damaged. In addition an Italian torpedo boat was seriously damaged and an E-boat has been sunk. No damage or casualties were suffered by our forces."

A little after three o'clock this morning, the British destroyer "Sikh" commanded by G. H. Stokes with the British destroyer "Legion" (Commander R. F. Jessel, R.N.), the British destroyer "Maori" (Commander R. E. Courage) and the Netherlands destroyer "Isaac Sweers" in company, made contact with two Italian cruisers, a torpedo boat and an E-boat. The Allied forces immediately attacked with gun-fire and torpedoes. Both the cruisers were hit. The leading cruiser burned fiercely and later blew up. The other was last seen burning from stem to stern. The torpedo boat was heavily damaged and the E-boat sank.—Reuter.

Concert In Aid Of Detenus

Three hours immensely enjoyable entertainment was provided, to a packed audience, at the concert in aid of the detenus, at the Sunderland Hall, on Saturday evening. The various items were given by volunteers, the outstanding one being a moving recitation by young school students entitled "30 shadows behind stone walls". Miss Kamal Wagle read out messages from various people including Mrs. Serajini Naidu, Mr. Abidali, who presided, in the course of his speech painted a moving picture of the sufferings of the detenus and their dependants. They (the detenus) were fighting according to their lights, for the freedom of their Motherland, and hence it was the duty of all of them to see that their dependants did not starve and suffer. He appealed to the public to give generously for this worthy cause.

may possible break through the British stranglehold."

Questioned regarding the possibility of General Rommel being reinforced by further armoured divisions, the spokesman said, "They will possibly get some there, but if they hope to land one division complete they have to send two."

Moreover it would take weeks, and necessitate several trips across the Mediterranean, since the African bases have little facilities for landing large numbers of tanks and armoured vehicles in a hurry."

The spokesman gave the latest Italian naval figures as four battleships, possibly 5.28-inch cruisers, 8.6 inch cruisers, and 30 destroyers. He also stated that German submarines had been operating in the western Mediterranean and are now gradually working towards the Eastern basin.—Reuter.

Enemy Planes Over Burma Again

No Bombs Dropped: Rush To Join A. R. P.

RANGOON, Dec. 12. An air raid warning was sounded in the area of Tenneserim Division early this afternoon, says a statement issued by the Department of Civil Defence, Burma. A large formation of enemy planes flew over the southern part of Tenneserim Division approximately at 12-30 this afternoon, but no bombs were dropped. The population took the warning with absolute calm. As a result of the air raid alarm there has been a rush of volunteers for civil defence services in the area concerned.—A. P.

Fifth Columnists Busy In Manila

Sentries' rifles blazed in Manila's blacked-out streets, on Friday night when fifth columnists set off red flares. Soldiers and members of the constabulary, under orders to enforce the black-out, also fired on several houses showing lights.

FOUR TROOPSHIPS SUNK OFF PATANI

Royal Dutch Submarine Do Sharp Work

SINGAPORE, Dec. 13. A communique issued this (Saturday) morning says that during last night four enemy troopships were sunk off Patani in Southern Thailand by submarines of the Royal Netherlands Navy operating under the order of the British Naval Commander-in-Chief. The transports were steaming south and were fully loaded. The general situation in Northern Malaya remained unaltered during the past twelve hours.

4,000 JAPS. DROWNED?

BATAVIA.—About 4,000 Japanese on board the four transports sunk by the Netherlands Indies submarines off the Malay coast, were drowned, according to unconfirmed reports.

U. SAW STILL IN HONOLULU

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. The Prime Minister of Burma U Saw is still in Honolulu, according to the British authorities here. A recent message received from Honolulu did not mention that he was a casualty, and it is therefore believed that he is safe.—Reuter.

Civilian Car Production To Be Cut Down 60 p. c.

DETROIT, December 13. Cuts in the private car production will be accepted on Friday by the motor car industry. The Automobile Manufacturers' Association's President, Mr. Almon Macauley, pledged the industry's full co-operation in the prosecution of the war to a final victory.

The Civilian Supply Chief Mr. Leon Henderson had ordered a cut in the automobile output which drops December and January production from 60 to 75 per cent below quotas for corresponding period of last year.—Reuter.

Enemy Aliens Rounded Up In Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. The arrests of 2541 Axis aliens and 43 American citizens of German, Italian and Japanese extraction have been reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. All American citizens referred to were arrested in Hawaii.

Penang Blitzed: Alert In Burma

FOUR ENEMY TROOPSHIPS SUNK BY DUTCH NAVY

Jap. Attempts To Land On Luzon Repulsed

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Penang was blitzed again on Friday when there were three separate raids on the town and the outlying districts. Considerable damage was done to property, but the entire town and area are evacuated and casualties therefore were negligible.

Fires were still raging to-night and fire brigades experienced a difficult time owing to the burst of water mains.

The attempted Japanese landings on the Luzon near Vigan, San Fernando, and Lingayen have been successfully repulsed by American forces, according to the War Department's night Communique on Friday.

In the extreme north and the north-east of the Luzon Island, parachutists are reported to be operating at Yaguegaro and Ilaggen.

THE NAVY ANNOUNCES THAT THE WAKE AND THE MIDWAY ISLANDS ARE STILL IN THE UNITED STATES HANDS.

An army communique issued at 5 p.m. states: THE PHILIPPINE THEATRE.—Japanese air activity continued throughout the day with raids in the Manila area and at Davao on the Island of Mindanao.

Attempted Japanese landings were repulsed south of Vigan and north of San Fernando, as well as at Lingayen on the Island of Luzon.

Operations of enemy parachutists were reported at Tuguegaro and Iligan in the extreme north and north-east of the Island of Luzon.

Some enemy troops were landed in the vicinity of Legaspi in the extreme southern portion of the island.

Previous reports of enemy naval concentration west of the Zamboanga province on the western coast of Luzon were confirmed.

The Commanding General, Far Eastern Command has notified the Commanding General of the Army and Air Forces of the brilliant performance of the American army and navy fliers and the fliers of the Philippine Commonwealth in the attacking of the enemy's units with total disregard of their own safety.

The U. S. Navy Department's fourth war communique states, "Naval forces continue to co-ordinate their efforts with the army on land, at sea and in the air against heavy Japanese attacks on the Island of Luzon."

There is no confirmation of the alleged occupation of Guam by the Japanese.

The resistance of the Wake and the Midway Islands continues. No further air activity over Hawaii has been reported.

The Atlantic situation remains unchanged. The above is based on reports up to noon on Friday.

There has been no renewal of Japanese attacks on Oahu since the initial operations of December, 7, says message from Hawaii.

Rumours of the landings of enemy parachute troops on the west coast of U. S. A. have been thoroughly investigated and completely discredited.

The texts of the telegrams exchanged by the Philippines President M. Quezon and President Roosevelt is now released.

Mr. Quezon placed full support on the Commonwealth and said: "Everywhere the people are loyal to the United States and determined to stand by her destiny because of their gratitude to you, to the United States Government, and because of their devotion to the cause of democratic freedom." President Roosevelt replied expressing deep appreciation and voicing faith in the ultimate triumph "of our common ideals. The hearts of all Americans are deeply touched by the fortitude and gallantry shown by your people in this ordeal."

The Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee Mr. Walsh has introduced legislation to authorize a thirty per cent increase in the vessel strength of the navy.

When Japs Launched Blitz A severe storm was raging at Hawaii on Monday when Japanese planes made their sudden attack, said the Naval Press Attache, Captain Saijiro Furuhashi, in a broadcast describing the operation.

The storm had lasted for days and the enemy were not expecting the attack Furuhashi said. The Japanese force was composed of a large formation of bombers and another large formation of torpedo carrying planes. Despite large formations being used by the Japanese losses of planes were slight. The raid on Singapore was carried out at night and so the results were not known. No Japanese plane was lost, Furuhashi declared.—Reuter.

Scorched Earth Policy

The Netherlands East Indies is prepared to pursue the "scorched earth" policy if necessary, according to a radio announcement on Saturday by the Chief of the Office for Removal and Destruction Work.

Addressing the "gentlemen from Tokyo" he said "Our Government will not shrink from large-scale capital destruction."

The Japanese Envoy Mr. Kurusu, who rushed here by air in order to keep the talks with the United States going while Japan prepared to strike at Pearl Harbor, is still awaiting an opportunity to return home.

The Japanese Ambassador to the United States Admiral Nomura is also waiting as are the Italian Ambassador Prince Colonna

ENEMY BOMBS EVACUEE SHIP

But "Anhui" Reaches Port Safely With British Women And Children

MANILA, Dec. 12.

The British evacuation ship "Anhui", carrying British civilians, mostly women and children, was bombed in Manila outer harbour on Wednesday, it is officially announced. Some passengers were injured, but nobody was killed. "Anhui" reached the port safely. The passengers, not realising that bombers were enemy aircraft, had lined the rails to watch the planes until bombs began to fall. The liner was hit by nine bombs.—Reuter.

World's Largest Tanker Seized

MOBILE, Dec. 13.

The United States navy has seized the world's largest oil tanker, the French vessel "Scheherazade" and interned 40 crew members.

and the German Charge D'Affaires Hans Thomson.

The date of their departure depends on the conclusion of negotiations for the return of American Embassy staffs from the Axis countries.

Singapore Night Communique

SINGAPORE, Dec. 12.

A military headquarters communique issued to-night states our air force raided Siggora in the early hours of the morning on Friday and bombs were dropped in the target areas. All our machines returned safely but owing to a ground mist it was difficult to estimate the damage inflicted.

During the day our reconnaissance flights covered the whole of Malaya. In the Kedah area heavy fighting has been going on all day. The enemy attacked in strength early this morning and made local penetrations. Confused fighting continues in a very enclosed country. Elsewhere there is no change in the situation. Penang was again attacked by air this morning but there was no material damage to military objectives.—Reuter.

America Plans To Evacuate Women And Children From Big Cities

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

From end to end of America, the nation is speeding up its preparations for safeguarding lives in the event of air raids.

Sirens are being ordered to replace the inefficient police-car and fire-engine warning, public buildings are posting evacuation and sheltering instructions, plans for the removal of women and children from big cities are being worked out and papers carry anti-scare warning.

Black-out arrangements are being pushed ahead and tired officials at recruiting centres are endeavouring to cope with the ten to twenty per cent increase in enlistment.

Washington Experiences War Condition

Air raid sirens were sounded at Washington today for the first time in the history of America's capital as a trial "alert."

The lightning stab to the Hawaii and the reports of hostile planes over the American mainland itself on the west coast have startled Washington as well as other vulnerable American cities into rushing defensive measures.

Air raid wardens took up duties through the capital streets last night.

Steel-helmeted sentries are posted outside Washington's principal government offices and blinds have been ordered to be drawn at dusk in Government quarters.

Floodlights, which peacetime threw on the giant dome of the capital into magnificent relief against the night sky over Capitol hill, are now doused.

HITLER'S NAZI VENTURE ENDS IN FIASCO

85,000 Killed, 1434 Tanks And Colossal Number
Of Other Materials Captured In 24 Days

SOVIET RECAPTURE 400 POPULATED AREAS

MOSCOW, Dec. 13.

A Soviet special announcement states that the German plans for surrounding and capturing Moscow have ended in a fiasco and in the defeat of the German troops at the approaches to the city.

On November 16 the German troops threw in on the western front 13 tank, 33 infantry, and five motorised infantry divisions, which began a second general offensive deep penetration of the flanks of our front, at penetrating to our rear and surrounding and capturing Moscow.

In order to attain this the enemy had to capture Tula, Kashir, Rayzan, and Kolomna to the south, and Klin, Solnechnogorsk Rogachev, Yakhrona and Dmitrov to the north, and finally to strike at Moscow from three directions and occupy the city.

For this purpose the enemy concentrated against our right flank on the Klin, Solnechnogorsk and Dmitrov directions the third and fourth tank groups commanded by General Belitch Schuchner, consisting of the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh Tank Divisions, Thirty-Sixth and Fourteenth divisions of Motorised Infantry, and Twenty-Third, hundred and Sixth and Thirty-Fifth Infantry Divisions; against our left flank in Tula, Kashir and Rayzan direction the enemy concentrated the second motor mechanised army of General Guderian consisting of the Third, Fourth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Tank Divisions, the Tenth and Twenty-Fifth Motorised Infantry Divisions, and 167 Infantry Division; and against the centre the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twentieth and Forty-Third Army Corps, and the Nineteenth and Twentieth Tank Divisions.

Huge Casualties

Up to December 6 the forces conducted fierce defensive battles, holding back the offensive of the shock flank groupings of the enemy and repelling their auxiliary thrusts in Istra, Zvenigorod and Narofominsk directions.

In the course of these battles the enemy suffered considerable losses. Between November 16 and December 6, according to incomplete information, our forces destroyed and captured 77 tanks, 534 lorries, 178 guns, 119 trench mortars, and 224 machine-guns. These figures do not include the operations of our air force. The enemy lost 55,170 men killed. On December 6 our troops launched a counter-offensive against the forces on their flanks. As a result both the formations have been routed and are retreating rapidly, leaving behind equipment and arms, and suffering heavy losses."

Germans Routed

The Soviet special communique states, "On December 11 we had the following picture:

A—The forces of General Liliushenko are smashing the first tank and the Fourteenth and Thirty-Sixth Motorised Infantry Divisions, and capturing Rogachev and surrounding the town of Klin.

B—The forces of General Kuznetsov, having captured the town of Yakhrona, are pursuing the retreating Sixty and Seventy-Third Infantry Divisions of the enemy, and have emerged to the south-east of Klin.

C—The forces of General Vlasov, pursuing the Second Tank and the 106th Infantry Division, have occupied the town of Solnechnogorsk.

D—The forces of General Rokossovsky, pursuing the Fifth, Tenth and Eleventh Tank Divisions and an S. S. Division and the Thirty-

REDS AT TAGANROG CITY GATES

KUJBYSHYEV, Dec. 13.

The sky line of Taganrog is already visible in misty distance from the front lines of the Soviet troops, at present engaged in fierce fighting at the approaches to that city, where the Germans have concentrated picked troops and much material.

Meanwhile in the north of the city the Red Army men have broken through strong German defences on the right bank of river Mius.

Continuing their advance the Russians have recaptured several villages.

Fifth Infantry Division, have occupied the town of Kistra.

E—The forces of General Govorov have broken through the defences of the 252nd, Eighty-Seventh, Seventy-Eighth, and 268th Infantry Divisions, and occupied the districts of Kulbyankin and Lokotnya.

F—The forces of General Boldin, having routed to the North-west of Tula the Third and the Fourth Tank Divisions and an S. S. Regiment of the Germania Division, and successfully developing their offensive, have pressed on and surrounded the 296th Infantry Division.

G—The First Guard Cavalry Corps of General Delov, having routed the Seventeenth Tank and Twenty-Ninth Motorised Infantry Divisions and the 167th Infantry Division of the enemy, is pursuing their remnants, and has occupied the towns of Vinnyev and Valinogorsk.

Towns Occupied

H—The forces of General Golikov are pushing back in the south-west, units of the Eighteenth Tank and Tenth Motorised Infantry Divisions, had have occupied the towns of Mikhailov and Yetisan.

Since the beginning of the offensive from December 6 to 10, our units have occupied and freed from the Germans, over 400 populated centres.

From the December 6 to 10 our troops have captured 386 tanks, 4,317 lorries, 604 motorcycles, 305 guns, 109 trench mortars, 715 machine-guns, and 546 automatic rifles.

During the same period our forces have destroyed 71 tanks, 65 lorries, 92 guns, 119 trench mortars, and 131 machine-guns.

These do not include the enemy material destroyed by air operations.

In addition, a colossal amount of other arms were captured, as also ammunition supplies, uniforms and other goods. The Germans lost on the field of the battle more than 30,000 killed.

85,000 Killed

The total results from November 16 to December 10 show that we have captured and destroyed (without taking into consideration the air force operations) 1,434 tanks, 3,416 lorries, 675 guns, 339 mortars, and 870 machine-guns. In the German armies mentioned above alone in that

CHIANG OFFERS "ALL WE ARE AND ALL WE HAVE"

WASHINGTON, December 12. "All we are and all we have" is offered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek in a message to President Roosevelt on December 9 the text of which is released today by the State Department. The message said, "In this tragic hour, when you too are assailed by a treacherous aggressor, the people of China renew their gratitude to the people of the United States for the understanding and help that have been given to us.

To our now common battle we offer all we are and all we have to stand with you until the Pacific and the World is freed from the curse of brute force and endless perfidy."—Reuter.

Democracies Must Have Unified Command

CHUNGKING, December 13.

A compact military alliance between anti-aggression nations was urged by the Minister of Information Wang Shihchieh, commenting on the formal declarations of war between the United States on the one hand and Germany and Italy on the other.

He further advocated the setting of a unified command among anti-aggressors for successful prosecution of the war, adding that the position today is the same as that confronting the Allies in April, 1918.

"A unified command must be created with the maximum speed and the minimum delay possible. We must be prepared to make further sacrifices to withstand all hardships. But we have no doubt that this is the beginning of the end for the Axis Powers."

period the losses amounted to over 85,000 killed.

These figures are not complete and are preliminary, because fighting in this area is continuing, and it is impossible to calculate all the trophies.

The German Information Bureau stated that the German Command would consider Moscow as its main objective, even if M. Stalin should attempt to transfer the centre of gravity of the military operations to another sector.

The German circles state that the German advance on the Bolshevik capital has advanced so far that the outskirts of the city can already be seen through good binoculars.

It is now obvious that this boastful plan for surrounding and capturing Moscow has proved a complete fiasco. The Germans have quite obviously suffered a defeat here.

The Germans complain of winter and blame the winter for not allowing them to carry out their plans for capturing Moscow. But first of all, the real winter weather has not yet set in near Moscow, as frosts have not been much below three or five degrees below zero.

The fact that the Germans are complaining so bitterly about the winter shows that they did not trouble to supply their troops with winter uniforms, despite the fact that they had been shouting to the whole world that they were long ago fully prepared for a winter campaign.

Actually they did not supply their army with winter uniforms, as they fully anticipated that they would finish the campaign before the approach of the winter. The hopes of the Germans have not been fulfilled.

Emmerich Oil Refinery And Calais Area Blitzed

LONDON, December 12.

The British aircraft were active over north-west Germany in daylight yesterday according to an Air Ministry communique, which states that Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command operated over the north-west, Germany in daylight yesterday.

An oil refinery at Emmerich and a factory near Bremen were among the targets attacked R.A.F. fighter patrols attacked objectives in Calais and Nieuport areas. One bomber is missing from these operations.

One fighter is missing from patrol on Friday. The destruction of an enemy bomber over this country on Monday night is now confirmed."—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISER'S DARING RAID

Inflicts Terrific Damage On
Axis Supply Base In
15 Minutes' Bombardment

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 13.

A FAMOUS BRITISH CRUISER (CAPTAIN KELSEY) MADE A DARING RAID LAST WEDNESDAY ON THE DERNAB HARBOUR, WHEN SHIPPING WORKSHOPS, HARBOUR WORKS AND OFFICES RECEIVED DIRECT HITS AS THE CRUISER'S TEN GUNS POURED MORE THAN 200 SHELLS INTO THIS THIRD MOST IMPORTANT AXIS SUPPLY BASE.

It was the first daylight bombardment carried out since beginning of the Libyan offensive.

Captain Kelsey said that he saw great shunks flying from a 3000-ton supply ship lying inside the Mole, while the damage inflicted to the harbour facilities will render them useless for some time, he says.

Retiring after 15 minutes bombardment the cruiser and two escorting destroyers were repeatedly attacked by waves of 25 to 30 enemy dive bombers, which were driven off by the cruiser's long-range six mile barrage.

One Junker S. 87 was shot down, another was probably destroyed and several were damaged the Captain says.

The British force suffered neither damage nor casualties, — Reuter.

German Ammunition Dumps Captured

CAIRO, Dec. 12.

The British advance in Libya on Thursday was vigorous and rapid, according to military circles here. Gazala was surrounded if not actually entered.

One result of this swift advance is that a fair proportion of two Italian infantry divisions, which had hitherto covered the north-western corner of Tobruk, are under pressure from Polish forces, and it is believed that the British, sweeping in from the south, reached Gazala before the Italians were able to get away.

Gazala is known to be an important German supply centre. Thus, another result of this British advance is that the German dumps there are now endangered, if not already in British hands.

There were no real engagements during the advance, but the British mobile artillery shelled the retreating Axis forces, while other British columns occasionally cut off the lagging bodies of Germans and Italians, taking them prisoner.

A Middle East R. A. F. communique on Friday stated "The harbour installations of Benghazi were again successfully raided by our bomber aircraft during the nights of November 10 and 11. Direct hits were obtained on wharves and dock railway, and a violent explosion occurred on the cathedral mole.

During yesterday the operations over the Libyan battle area were hampered by bad weather. Fighter aircraft however engaged enemy fighters, seven of which were destroyed and others damaged. A series of machinegun attacks were made on enemy transport on Chemmines El Aghella road.

Considerable damage was done to petrol carrying and other transport, and casualties were inflicted on enemy personnel. Out bomber aircraft were active on road communications between Tmimi and Cyrene and in a raid on the aerodrome at Martuba one aircraft was destroyed on ground and petrol stores ignited.

Three junks 52s, which were flying into Libya from the north, were attacked by our aircraft and shot down in flames into the sea. In the central Mediterranean yesterday our bombers attacked shipping in Catania harbour.

Two hits were scored on a large merchantman, which was set on fire, and another vessel was also hit, from these and other operations 11 our aircraft were missing."

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Magsar Vad 11, 1998
Muslim: Jikad 24, 1360
Parsi: Tir 11, 1311
Sunrise: 7h. 3m.
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
High tide: 7-15, 20-47
Low tide: 1-13, 14-10

STUDENTS' ANTI-PENTAGULAR COMMITTEE: Volunteers are requested to present themselves near Purohit Restaurant, (near Churchgate Station) opposite Bra-bourne Stadium at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

BYRAMJEE INSTITUTE: In celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institute, Schools Sports and Physical Training display will be held to-day (Sunday) at W. I. F. A. Ground, Cooperage at 2-30 p.m.

SHARADA MANDIR SCHOOL: The 8th annual celebration of the Sharada Mandir High School for Girls will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the New West-End Talkies, Lamington Road. Miss Sulabhai Panandkar will preside.

DIAMOND MERCHANT DEAD: A correspondent writes to say that Mr. Amritlal Raichand Javeri of Messrs. Amritlal Raichand and Co. died of heart-failure at Palanpur on Saturday at 3 p.m.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE: The third All-Bombay Students' Conference will be held under the joint auspices of Bombay Students' Union and North Bombay Students' Union, at Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

HUME HIGH SCHOOL: Fine Art Educational Exhibition at the Hume High School, Byculla. Demonstration by Mr. V. S. Gurjar at 4-15 p.m. Subject: "Still life in Pastel". Miss Damayanti (Joshi) heroine of "Lagna Pahave Karoon" will be the model. Talk by Dr. D. G. Vyas, Subject: "Art in Relation to Religion". Dr. N. A. Tothi will preside.

ALL-INDIA MARATHA CONFERENCE: A meeting of the Provisional Committee of the above Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Vikram General Assurance Ltd.'s Organising Office opposite G.I.P. Workshop, Plot No. 70, Parel Road, Bombay.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: The Principal will give an "At Home" to the students of the above Institute to-day (Sunday) at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) at the R. M. Bhat High School, Parel. Prof. V. G. Rao, will be the Guest of Honour and address on "Passive Civil Defence".

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: A concert of Indian Music-organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens Bandstand, Byculla, to-day (Sunday) from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Jaffer Khan.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT: The Elphinstone College Convinton Social Service League, will present, in aid of Poor Students' Fund, a drama called "Naga Bava", written by Mr. Chandrayadan Meh-ta. A variety entertainment programme of dances, ras, garbas, orchestra and enchanting songs by famous film stars Khan Mas-tana and others, will be gone through, at Sugderbai Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

WAY OUT OF CHAOS: Mrs. Shirin For-dar will lecture at the Bahai Hall, Bori Bunder at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). The subject will be "The Way Out of This Chaos".

R.E.C. STUDENTS' MUSIC CIRCLE: A concert of vocal and instrumental music by G. S. Watre and Shridhar Pareekar will be held at the Ramnarain Ruiz College at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: A general body meeting of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be held at the Mahasabha premises "Kumar Kunj" Parel Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL SPORTS: The annual sports of the Fellowship School will be held to-day (Sunday) at Gowalia Tank Maidan from 3-30 to 5 p.m. Mr. Kantilal Ishverlal J.P. will preside and Mrs. Shantakumari Kantilal to distribute the prizes.

SRI SARADA DEVI: The 50th birthday anniversary of Sri Sarada Devi at Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Mrs. P. Talwar will preside and Mrs. Gangaben Patel, Mrs. M. S. H. Jhavarla, Miss Kusumbi Mas-takar and Mrs. Sushila Chowla and others will speak.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA: There will be a general question and answer meeting preceded by a short talk on "Eternal Verities" at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Putia House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: On behalf of the Shree-mant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kala Bhavan Hall at Vahidina Mansion, Parel, Poibawdi. On this occasion, Prof. Yesh-wantao (Sangeet Kesari) will give vocal music programme in Kalalankar Gayan.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Das-tur Framroze E. Bode will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the above Centre, on "The Spiritual Ideals of Zoroastrianism" to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Centre, No 16 Harvey Road, Gamdevi.

A SEND-OFF PARTY: A dinner party in honour of Mr. K. R. Nayak, Agent, Ca-nara Bank, Kalbadevi, on the eve of his transfer to the head office, Mangalore, will be held at Purohit Hotel, opp. Bra-bourne Stadium, at 7 p.m. to-night. Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Bansilal Piti will preside.

City Satyagraha

THIRD BATCH OFFERS SATYAGRAHA

Mr. M. P. Thorat and Mr. Syed Mohamed Yusuf Rezvi, offered Satya-graha in the city on Saturday evening. This was the third batch of Satyagra-his since the release of political pri-soners.

Mr. Thorat, in the presence of a large gathering shouted slogans near the Ghorapdev Road and proceeded to the Kalachowki Road. He was gar-landed by representatives of the Bom-bay Provincial Congress Committee, and other Congress Ward Committee.

Mr. Rezvi raised anti-war slogans in Mandvi. He started near the Masjid Bridge and passed through the main streets in the locality shouting slo-gans all the while. A large crowd watched him and followed him from street to street.

Both the Satyagrahis were not ar-rested. They are expected to offer Satyagraha again on Sunday.

No Arrest Of Satyagrahi

BOMBAY, Saturday. Mr. S. R. Joshi, one of the unarrested Satyagrahis of Bombay, offered Satyagra-ha at Kalbadevi on Friday night. No ac-tion was taken by the police.

Azad-Nehru Programme

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13. According to information receiv-ed here, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Congress President, will leave Calcutta for Bombay on the evening of Dec. 17, and will reach Bombay on the morning of Dec. 19. He will leave the same evening for Bardoli.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Bombay, on the morning of Dec. 16. He will accompany the Congress President to Bardoli on the evening of 19 from Bom-bay.—A. P.

Spinning Demonstrations At Congress House And Lal Baug Maidan

TO-DAY (SUNDAY)
From 8 to 9 a.m. (S.T.): Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum.
From 5 to 6 p.m. (S.T.): Lal Baug Mai-dan, near Chinchpokli Bridge.
All Satyagrahis, including the released prisoners, are required to attend the func-tions and participate in the demonstrations. Members of the public who are regular spinners are also requested to join this de-monstration.
Every spinner desiring to participate has to bring his own Charkha and splicers.

SUBURBAN DEMOCRATS MEETING: A meeting of the members, sympathisers and supporters of the National Democratic Un-ion will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Cosmos Circle Hall, near St. Andrew's Church, Hill Road, Bandra, at 5 p.m. in the evening to consider organising of a Suburban District Branch of the National Democratic Union to promote the objects of the Union. Messrs. Tayab Shaikh, Nau-shir Bharchha, V. B. Kamik and other leaders will address the meeting.

BHAGALPUR DAY PROGRAMME
A public meeting will be held under the auspices of 'G' Ward Hindu Sabha, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at Vasmali Hall at 9 a.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Rao Ba-hadur S. K. Bole, J.P. on the subject of "Bhagalpur Day". Dr. N. D. Savarkar and Messrs. V. R. Bhide and A. S. Bhide will speak on the subject.

Under the auspices of 'D' Ward Hindu Sabha, a public meeting of all the Hindus will be held at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sun-day) at Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Gir-gaum, to observe the 'Bhagalpur Day'.
A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Dr. Deshmukh Hall, Brahmin Wadi, Matunga, to observe 'Bha-galpur Day'.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13—The Ah-medabad Municipality resolved to-night to pay dearness allowance of Rs. 1-8 per month to its em-ployees drawing salaries upto Rs. 40 per month.—A. P.

"Greater Bombay Badminton Championships"

The Greater Bombay Badminton Championships Tournament conducted by the "Woodland Sports Club", Mahim, and played at their outdoor Courts, reached its final stages with the following games completed on Saturday morning. From amongst the three items played, the mixed doubles event was a keen contest between Mr. G. S. Gopal and Miss Cabral vs. Mr. D. Pontis and Miss I. Braganza, the former eventually winning at 15-10, 12-15, 15-9.

The following are the results:—
LADIES' DOUBLES:—(Semi-finals): Mrs. J. Nogueira and Miss Fazelbhoy beat Mrs. Samson and Miss D. Campos, 8-15, 15-3, 15-6; Miss Dadyburjor and Miss G. Chinoy beat Miss D. Rehella and Miss Sewjee 15-2, 15-6.
MIXED DOUBLES:—Mr. C. S. Gopal and Miss Cabral beat Mr. D. Pontis and Miss I. Braganza, 15-10, 12-15, 15-9.

FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY (SUN-DAY) LADIES' DOUBLES (Finals): Mr. V. N. Iyer and Miss Dadyburjor v. Mr. G. S. Gopal and Miss Cabral.

BLITZKRIEG—



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CHARLIE
WITH HIS
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AND
THE RIOT
IN RUN!



To-Night

RANJIT'S
FUNNIEST MOVIE OF THE YEAR

DHANDORA

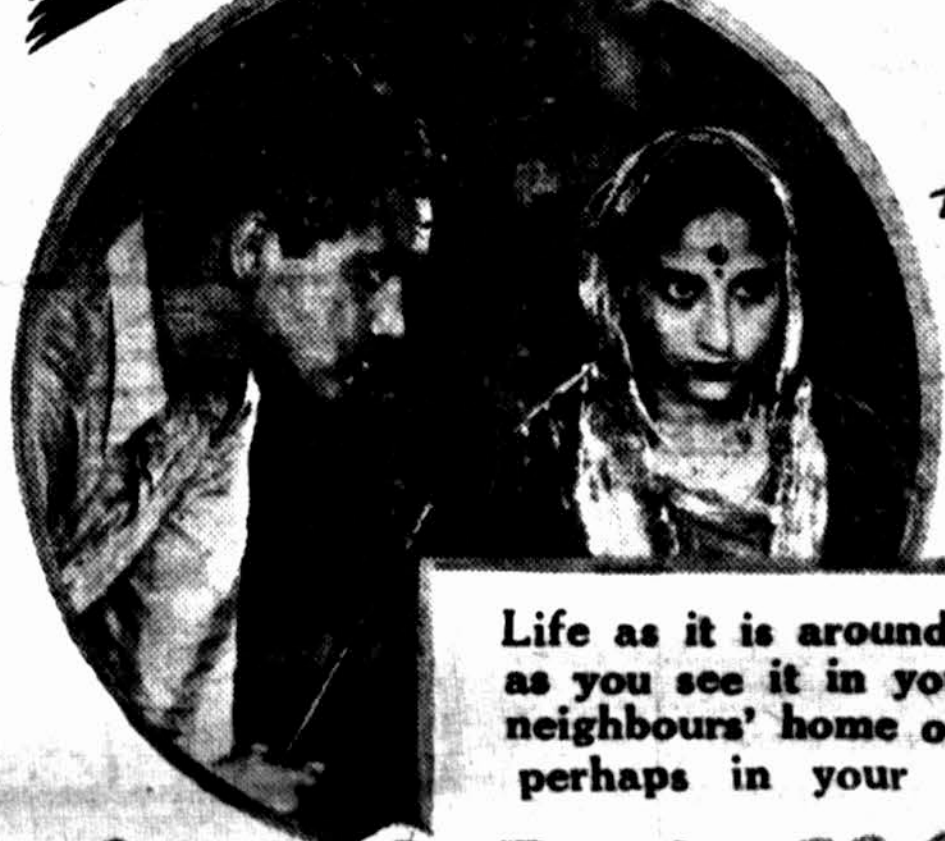
Directed by:
CHARLIE

Cast:
**CHARLIE, DIXIT,
SHAMIM, HUSNA BANU
E. BILLIMORIA, GHORY,
KESARI, TAIMUR.**

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p.m.
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4th WEEK
PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 12-30 on Sun.
& Holidays

This type of competitions has proved very popular, indeed, as can be seen from the number of requests received by us from the readers in nooks and corners of this country. Such competitions besides providing a good pastime also enable the competitors to secure tempting prizes.

So according to the wishes of our regular competitors we have increased the prize, this time, to Rs. 3,000 out of which Rs. 2,000 in cash will be given away as First Prize. This is indeed a very good opportunity of earning a substantial sum of money on payment of only Annas 8 per entry and we hope that many of our readers will take a hand at solving this simple but at the same time interesting Competition. The individuals seen in the series marked A, E, C, . . . have tried to disguise themselves by changing dress as well as their appearances. A man can disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa.' The disguised faces are shown in almost the same positions as in the original. They may be slightly raised or lowered but not turned sideways. You are asked to penetrate through their disguises.

For example, the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as shown in No. 8. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 7th January, 1942, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.
2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.
7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.
9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons, be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.
10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.
11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.
12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

7th JAN., 1942

DISGUISE COMPETITION



Disguise Competition.	11/12/41																	
	8																	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES



Disguise Competition. 14/12/41.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

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Disguise Competition. 14/12/41.																	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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BOMBAY XMAS MEETING: THIRD DAY

JOCKEY EVANS SCORES GRAND TREBLE

Punters Again Badly Let Down

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Only two firm favourites scored in the card of nine events and again landed the enthusiasts in the 'Land of Hopes'!

Ushama, the market-choice, annexed the opening event, the Satara Plate, from Boonian and Sid Barrani, and promised a better day but it was in vain. Another favourite in Fable scored in the fourth event, where only four horses faced the starter.

Kotor, a neglected candidate, easily bagged the Steward's Cup and though not a public fancy returned only a small winning dividend of Rs. 42.

The Kolhapur-owned Ubayan Faisal scored in the last event and returned Rs. 174 to each winning ticket holder. The winner was seen in the ruck in the early part of the race, and indicated that it would be hard to defeat him in the classic Arab event of the season.

Evans scored a grand treble while Sibbritt succeeded in riding winners twice. R. Jadhav, Maxwell, Marrable and Burn rode a winner each.

Twelve nominators of the daily double event collected each Rs. 659-8-0 and thirteen punters who nominated the treble event were rewarded with Rs. 963-8-0 each.

Details:—
THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr R J Sigitia's USHAMA 8-9 E Jadhav 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BOONIAN 7-13 ed 7-6 Chavan 2
Mr Diamond's SIDI BARRANI 7-9
Fakhrudin
Mr Saleh Hassan's SAHRAN 8-9 Mah-
mad Khan
Not run: Shorif 9-0.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 10 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 16.
Rs. 15 and Rs. 39.
Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE KINGSLERE PLATE. Division II.
—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr Alimohamed Chotani's MOUNTAIN
DAISY 9-0 Maxwell 1
Mr J Gazdar's STEEL BLUE 8-6
Raffaele
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's DIANA 2
8-10 Evans
Mrs N E Raymond's ROSE APPLE 3
9-10 Bond
Not run: Quisling 8-4.
Won by 1 1/2 length, 1 length, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 4 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 37.
Rs. 22 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: J Thompson.

THE RIDGE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr F A Iran's SUBHI JAZIRA 8-2
Evans 1
Mr J D Banatwalla's TAMIM AL KHAIR 8-13 A Sattar 2
Mr Abid H Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ 7-7 Bromley 3
Mr H R Somekh's BON AMIS 8-4 Brace 4
Not run: Fadhilat al Gharb 8-2.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 21 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 30.
Rs. 33 and Rs. 52.
Trainer: D Noshirwan.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FABLE 9-7 Marrable 1
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8-11 Bromley 2
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 7-7 ed 7-11 H McQuade 3
Madame Neim's MAHMOOD 9-0 Bara 4
Not run: Solomon 8-7.
Won by head, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE KINGSLERE PLATE Division I.
—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mrs S Basher Ali's ROYAL SCEPTRE 8-4 Evans 1
Mr C A Murad's COUNTESS NIL 8-13 Brace 2
The Maharaja of Parikimedi's SUZAN-NE 7-4 Meekings 3
H H the Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's CARLYON 9-2 Maxwell 4
Not run: Playwright 8-9 Liberty 8-2 and Highland Reel 7-9.
Won by short head, 2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 3 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49. Places Rs. 23.
Rs. 22 and Rs. 32.
Trainer: F W Northmore.

THE SANDOWN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's NEO-ORILL 8-0 Evans 1
H H the Maharani Chinnabai Gaekwar of Baroda and H H the Maharaja of Cooh Behar's DON'T SHOOT 9-0 Southey 2
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DIAMOND RING 8-3 Sibbritt 3
Mr M C M Salim's LOTHARIC 9-2 Davison 4
Not run: Eyrefield 8-2 and Glenprosen 8-0.
Won by head, 1 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109. Places Rs. 18.
Rs. 13 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: F W Northmore.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr M D Petit's KOTOR 8-8 Sibbritt 1
The Chief of Bilkha's DARK WINGS 8-0 Meekings 2
Mrs Marbeth's AFTALON 8-0 Raffaele 3
Messrs A H and M H Ahmedbhai's SHAHENSARAI 8-2 Roberts 4
Not run: Gipsy Song 9-7, Anarbala 8-4, Kirit 8-2, and Pana Prince 8-0.
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 8 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 22.
Rs. 122 and Rs. 101.
Trainer: W Buckley.

THE MENTMORE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr A S Tyebjee's SITARA 8-4 Burn 1
Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 9-4 Evans 2
Mrs R Earle's MONOCLE 7-13 Meekings 3
Mr S C Woodward's CARABAS 8-6 Bromley 4
Not run: Talma 9-0.
Won by 1 length, short head, head.
Time: 2 minutes 10 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 17.
Rs. 14 and Rs. 21.
Trainer: O Randall.

THE RIDGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's UBAYAN FAISAL 9-2 Sibbritt 1
Mrs A L J Talib's TIGER KING 7-7 Roberts 2
Mr E M W Jayasuriya and Dr A E de Fonseka's SHAYAL NAYIF 8-6 Davison 3
Mr Mahomedali's FOUR ACRES 8-0 Burn 4
Not run: Akhu Amin 8-4 and Anar Kali 8-9.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, short head, 3/4 length.
Time: 2 minutes 25 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 174. Places Rs. 40.
Rs. 21 and Rs. 19.
Trainer: Moosa.

CALCUTTA RACES Baqlava Wins The King Emperor's Cup

THE first of the classics was run to-day and the triple Crown winner of a year ago, repeated its performance again and won the King Emperors Cup. Baqlava, the winner was a street corner tip and this great horse won easily in a field of eight.

The bookmakers could not afford to offer more than two/one on and some where even shorter than the closing price. But there were some fancied Good Fare, El Obro and Cave Man, but only Good Fare showed up.

All eight horses were sent away to a good start. Let Slip, Cave Man, and Good Fare treaked out, but there was daylight between Let Slip and the rest for four furlongs, but Good Fare gradually closed on, followed by Baqlava and El Obro, when the horses rounded the bend, Good Fare was hailed as the winner, but Baqlava, who was handy, soon overtook the leader in front of the stands, but Finalist who was well-behind the field, flew over the last bit and was a good second, there was any amount of cheer when Baqlava was led in from the very large crowd which included Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Lady Mary Herbert.

To-day will be remembered as another of those tiresome weary days for the public. Baqlava was the only favourite to win in a card of eight events.

Sun Clad was the rage in the Burdwan Cup, which is looked on as the Blue Riband for jumpers, but unfortunately it was his stable companion, Dinkum Diamond that led all the way and fell after the last hurdle. Breaking its neck and died and Ralston the Jockey was badly shaken and taken to hospital.

Clarke and Goewell saddled two winners each and Marra broke a long spell of bad luck to ride both of Clarke's winners. Lott also rode a double.

The following are to-day's Calcutta race results:—

THE BURDWAN CUP. Distance—about 1-3/4 miles.—Pooh Bear 10-7, Peacock 1; Fascinated 10-7, Scarlett 2; Widden Hill 10-3, Jackson 3; Lemnaghan 10-3, Sart 4. All ran.
Tote paid Rs 53 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 19 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE THEATRE PLATE (Div. II). Distance—about 1-1/2 miles.—Double Brew 9-1, Marra 1; English Weather 8-9, Morley 2; Ronga 9-0, Marland 3; The Clue 9-2, Sharp 4. All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 25 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE. Distance—about 6 furlongs.—First Thyme 8-1, Harris 1; Port Royal 8-5, Foy 2; Taqdir 9-2; Carr 3; Kinkajou 9-4, Sharp 4. All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 163-8 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 26 and Rs. 34-8 for places.

THE YORK PLATE (Div. II). Distance—about 4 miles.—Spanish Bill 9-4, Marra 1; Desirous 7-12, Stead 2; Solidum 8-9, Sharp 3; Metat 8-6, Ermer 4. All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 63-8 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

THE YORK PLATE (Div. III). Distance—about 1 mile:—Miraculous 8-2, Lott 1; Black Currant 8-3, Stead 2;

BAR COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS

The result of the Bar Council Election held yesterday to fill three vacancies is as follows:—
Syt. Purshotam Trikandas, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law, 538, Mr. S. B. Dadyburjor, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, 596, M. J. Mehia, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 417, and V. V. Oak, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 369.

The first three members were declared duly elected. The election was held owing to the retirement by rotation of three members of the Bar Council.

ALLEGED RAPING OF MINOR GIRL

A minor daughter was found this morning, by her father in a frightened and disturbed state of mind, and on being questioned by the latter, the daughter alleged to have stated that Louis D'Souza residing in the opposite room, on many occasions taken her into his room and after partially undressing her had attempted to rape her.

The girl was sent to the Police Surgeon who after the examination learnt that she has not been injured in any way.

The accused is ordered to be remanded into Police custody till the 20th instant, by Mr. I. S. Haji Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan Court today.

Doctor Arrested On Grave Charge

A city doctor practising in North Bombay was arrested by the Mahim Police yesterday on an alleged charge of outraging the modesty of a woman whom he on Wednesday last appointed as a sales girl in his Pharmacy at Lal Baugh.

The accused Doctor Deoram Sadanand Farekar was subsequently released on bail by the police.

Applying for the extension of his bail period the police stated to-day, before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court, that the accused appointed the complainant as a sales-girl on December 10 on a salary of Rs. 40 per month. On her joining the duties the next day the accused is said to have entertained her in every possible way at his dispensary and taken her to his room at Shivaji Park where, it is further alleged, he made improper suggestions to her and tried to outrage her modesty. The complainant managed to escape from the room and lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused was arrested yesterday morning in his dispensary. The Magistrate extended the bail period pending police investigations.

General Sir A. P. Rhys Pryce, Master General of Ordnance in India from 1934 to 1938, has ceased to belong to the Indian Reserve of Officers, having attained the age limit, states the London Gazette on Friday.

Buxbury 9-1, Foy 3; Golden Wood 8-2, Brown 4, All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 23-5 and Rs. 28 for places.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CUP. Distance—about 1 mile.—Baqlava 9-3, Walsh 1; Finalist 9-3, Jones 2; Good Fare 9-3, Marra 3; El Obro 9-3, Carr 4. All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.

THE YORK PLATE (Div. I). Distance—about 1 mile.—Tracador 8-6, Ermer 1; Felibridge 9-3, Marland 2; Alarm 9-2, Marra 3; Royal Airforce 8-3, Walsh 4. Not run Facey Romford, Salmon Bar.
Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 21-8, Rs. 34-8 and Rs. 41-8 for places.

THE THEATRE PLATE (Div. D). Distance—about 1-1/2 miles.—Pourboire 8-5, Lott 1; Levent 8-12, Carr 2; Test Match 9-4, Ermer 3; Gay Lad 8-2, Stead 4. Not run Radio Man.
Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 22 and Rs. 25-8 for places.—A. P.

POONA S. P. COLLEGE WIN NORTHCOTE SHIELD

POONA, Dec. 13.
S. P. College, Poona, won to-day the Northcote Shield by defeating Rajaram College, Kolhapur, by 427 runs.

This morning S. P. College declared their second innings at their overnight score of 317 for seven wickets. Rajaram College fared badly against S. P. College spin-bowlers on a fourth-day wicket and were all out for 134 runs in about two hours' time. Mullick and R. Ingle contributing 47 and 35 runs respectively.—A. P.

Cricket Carnival With Empty Stadium

"THE REST" MAKE 217 IN FIRST KNOCK

DOUBTFUL DECISION IN KADAM'S WICKET

The Rest (1st Innings) ... 217
Muslim's (1st Innings) 56 (for 1)

The Pentangular Cricket Carnival began at the Brabourne Stadium this morning with a three-day match between the Muslims and the Rest. At the outset there seemed a lack of cricket enthusiasm in the Stadium being practically empty. Posters were seen hanging all round the Stadium carrying the opinion of Gandhiji on communalism in sports.

Exactly at 10-45 a.m. the skip- pers of both the teams came out of the pavilion. Richards, the Rest Captain, having luck with the coin preferred to go in for bat.

Kadam started the game for the Rest, facing Saleed Ahmed from the north and collected six runs. The last bowl of the following over saw Gonsalves l.b.w. to Hakim (6-1-0). The Rest thus started badly having lost one of their most promising bats.

Doubtful Decision

E. Alexander now joined Kadam, and both playing slowly and cautiously carried the score to 25. But Alexander was not to stay long. Attempting to hit Saeed Ahmed he missed the stroke and was clean-bowled, (25-2-6).

A. C. Pereira now joined Kadam, and some forceful batting began. At 11-20 Kadam hitting Saeed Ahmed on the point sent up the first boundary stroke of the game. It was mainly due to his luck that the score at this stage went up rapidly in spite of an early set-back.

At 11-35 Yakub Sheikh replaced Saeed Ahmed from the north. Kadam's career now came to an abrupt termination. Trying to hit Chhipa again, he lost his wicket, (51-3-36).

Whether he was actually bowled or stumped from the back was not certain. Even the umpire was in doubt, and Kadam remained on the field for a minute before the umpire at the bowler's end after conferring with the other umpire declared him clean-bowled and Kadam returned to the pavilion.

Arolkar then joined Pereira but did not survive long. Chhipa in his third over got him caught in slips by Y. Sheikh (56-4-6).

Hazare now came out in partnership with Arolkar, the left-hander. Latiff replaced Yakub Sheikh, at this stage, and 60 slowly went up the board. 70 also followed soon, and the new seemed a little settled. Singles slowly continued coming in. A straight drive by Arolkar off Saeed Ahmed got him his first boundary, and 80 appeared on the board. More bowling changes soon followed. Saeed Ahmed relieving Latiff, and a little later Latiff replacing Chhipa from the opposite end. At 12-30 Hazare driving Chhipa on leg for four brought 90 on the board.

The partnership however was not destined to last till the first century was hoisted. When the score was at 98 Chhipa got Arolkar caught behind the wicket (98-5-32).

Thus half the Rest side was disposed of before lunch, with Hazare remaining no, but with 15 and the new-comer D'Souza with one.

After lunch when the game resumed at 1-30, D'Souza, sneaking Saeed Ahmed for one, completed the first century of the Rest Chhipa from the opposite end bowled at good length and kept the batsmen at bay for a considerable period. After 110 the game became a little dull, and it took nearly 25 minutes for 120 to go up.

The Muslim skipper now found it necessary to change the bowling and so Chhipa was replaced by Latif. From the opposite end came Yakub Sheikh. Maidens after maidens passed, and even singles were difficult to creep.

But this dull partnership came to a quick close. Driving Yakub Sheikh on mid off D'Souza tried to run, but the quick dispatch of the ball from Chhipa shattered the bats before he could reach the crease, and he was run out, (130-6-15).

Franks who came next soon returned to the pavilion. The very first ball off Y. Sheikh saw him give a fairly difficult catch in Nakhoda's hands behind the wickets which the latter easily accepted (130-7-0).

G. Richards, the Rest Captain now came in to prevent the further rot. With him came some life in the game, and his slog-rings were welcomed by the tired crowd who cheered him lustily at each stroke. Boundaries now followed one another and 140 and 150 soon made their appearance on the board.

At 2-45 the score board showed 160 with 7 wickets down.

Hazare was playing a very watchful game all throughout, and though he had collected only 30 after 125 minutes played, he had not given a single chance till then.

RICHARD CLEAN-BOWLED

With the score coming to 163 The Rest suffered another misfortune. Richard played forward to Saeed Ahmed was clean bowled by him (169-8-26).

Bhalerao now joined Hazare and a single from him brought the score to 170. But he was not to

survive long. Trying to hit Yakub Sheikh he was declared l.b.w. (176-9-2).

V. Dias the last man now entered the field. A double and two singles sent up 180 on the board.

At this stage Hazare driving Chhipa for two brought his individual score to 50. This followed by another double brought 190 on the board. At tea-time the score was 198 for 9 wickets which included Hazare's 55.

AFTER TEA

When the game was resumed after tea Hazare sneaked one off Saeed Ahmed. One more by the same batsman off Latiff brought on the board the second century of the day.

At 201, a new ball was brought in. But the last pair was not easy to be separated. Hazare who had already reached his 60 sneaked Hakim twice to four and once for a double, bringing the total soon to 210, and his own score to 70.

REST ALL OUT FOR 217

But the partnership was soon broken. In the next over the very first ball of Hakim shattered Hazare's wickets. Hazare had scored 74 which included eight fours. Thus The Rest were all out at 4-10 for 217.

FIRST MUSLIM PARTNERSHIP ENDS

After 15 minutes interval Kadri and Nazar Mahomed came out to open the Muslim innings. Nazar facing Alexander sent his very first ball to boundary followed soon after by a double. Hazare was entrusted with the leather from the opposite end. The figure 10 appeared soon, followed by a four from Nazar which brought his score to ten. The score-board was moving fast and 20 appeared in no time.

With score at 25 the first change in bowling was effected. Richards replacing Hazare. Kadri drove his first ball for two followed immediately by a boundary brought 30 on the board. Singles then came off one after another, both batsmen playing a daring game, and 40 also came quickly on the board. Two more by Nazar off S. Arolkar who had replaced Alexander, brought him to 29.

The last ball off Arolkar in the over that followed saw Nazar sneaking one, the Muslim 50 appearing on board after 25 minutes' play.

But the partnership now came to an end. In the over that followed Richards shattered Nazar's wickets (51-1-30).

Yakub Sheikh now joined Kadri, and played out the remaining time. When stumps were drawn at 5-15, the Muslim score had stood at 56 for one wicket.

Score:—

B. D. Kadam, b Chhipa	36
J. O. Gonsalves, l.b.w. b. Hakim	6
E. Alexander, b Saeed Ahmed	6
A. C. Pereira, c Y. Sheikh, b Chhipa	6
S. R. Arolkar, c Nakhoda, b Chhipa	32
Hazare, b Hakim	74
P. D'Souza, run out	15
V. Franks, c Nakhoda, b Y. Sheikh	0
G. Richards, b Saeed Ahmed	26
A. K. Bhalerao, l.b.w., b Y.	



THE RIVAL SKIPPER S. M. Kadri (right) and G. Richards, captains of the Muslims and the Rest.

BRABOURNE STADIUM PICKETED

As the anti-Pentangular demonstration outside the Brabourne Stadium, proved a greater attraction than the cricket match being played inside a very large number of students, in groups of five and six gathered outside the Cricket Club of India premises. Inside the Stadium, practically all the tents and pavilions were empty. The only exception was the press-stand which was overpacked.

Starting from Churchgate Railway Station right up to the beginning of Marine Drive, posters screaming Gandhiji's reply to a Poona correspondent on the subject of communal sport, were paraded. Many of these posters decorated the Municipal enclosures for plants on the foot-path; and some enthusiastic volunteers had big placards suspended from their necks.

A few girl-students were picketing the different gates, as well as moving up and down persuading people away from the Stadium.

The hawkers who had brought with them supplies of season passes and tickets had a lean time trying to sell their wares. Sometimes the tickets were offered by these gentry for 4 as. for a 9 as. ticket, but that did not help matters.

The two rival Bombay Student Unions, the Gumasta Maha Mandal, and certain Congress people co-operated.

Among those who supervised the arrangements were Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, and Mr. Abdur Rahiman Mitha.

Sheikh	2
V. Dias (not out)	10
Extras	10
Total	217
MUSLIMS (1st Innings)	
Nazar Mahomed, b Richards	30
S. M. Kadri (not out)	18
Yakub Sheikh (not out)	1
Extras	7
Total (for 1 wicket)	56



(Left) A view of the practically empty stands in the Brabourne Stadium when the Pentangular Tournament started on Saturday. (Right) A police constable removing some of the student picketers from the grounds of the Cricket Club of India.

Assam Cabinet Resigns

SHILLONG, Dec. 13.

The Saadullah Cabinet has resigned.

Following the resignation of the Education Minister, Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury on December 9 the Prime Minister, Sir Md. Saadullah announced in the Assembly the same afternoon that he would tender the resignation of his Cabinet immediately on the return to Shillong of the Governor on December 12.

When the Assembly met this morning Sir Md. Saadullah announced that he had tendered the resignation of his Cabinet. He further stated that the resignation was submitted to the Chief Secretary yesterday in the absence of the Governor.—A. P.

SIR M. SAADULLAH CLARIFIES SITUATION

No Confidence Motion Carried

SHILLONG, Dec. 13.

The Assam Assembly met this morning in an atmosphere of intense excitement. The galleries were full. Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury, former education Minister, with members of the newly formed nationalist coalition party, numbering 25, sat in the Opposition benches.

At the outset Sir M. Saadullah,

Premier referred to his statement made on last Tuesday, and informed the House that in view of the resignation of Mr. Rohini Kumar Choudhury, he had decided that the whole Cabinet should resign on account of joint responsibility. As intended, he could not submit the resignation yesterday, as the Governor, who was now touring the interior of the Assam frontier, could not be informed in due course. The Governor, he added, was expected to have reached Shillong yesterday, but according to the latest information he was returning to the capital on December 15. In view of the absence of the Governor, he had sent in the resignation to the Chief Secretary yesterday, and the matter was still pending. He informed the House that as the Ministry was not functioning, they were not going to take part in any discussion in the House today. As the prorogation order from the Governor had not yet been received, Sir M. Saadullah asked the Hon. Speaker to adjourn the House till 2 p. m.

LATHI-CHARGE

Mr. G. N. Bardoloi then made a statement on the alleged lathi-charge by the police on student demonstrators at Gauhati, where after the House took up consideration of the motion of no-confidence in the Saadullah Ministry,

moved by Mr. Naba Kumar Dutta. Before the motion was taken up Sir M. Saadullah stated that as his Ministry had resigned and was not functioning his party was not going to take part in the discussions. He thereafter withdrew from the House along with other members of his party.

EUROPEAN GROUP'S ATTITUDE

Mr. A. Whittaker, Leader of the European Group, also informed the House that members of his Party was not participating in the debate, as they were not sure whether a no-confidence motion could be moved now in view of the fact that the Ministry had already resigned.

Besides the mover, Mr. Gopinath Bordoloi, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramnath Das, former Minister, Mr. Jaganti Marathi, spoke in support of the resolution, which was adopted by the House without any opposition.—A. P.

Congress Not To Support Any Ministry

CALCUTTA:—Mr. M. Tayabulla, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, who arrived here yesterday, had a long conversation with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, regarding the situation in Assam created by the resignation of the

JAWAHARLAL FAVOURS A. R. P. WORK

Symmington's Warning To Bombay Citizens

"The Government will make every effort to enlist Bombay Citizens as volunteers in the A.R.P., but if the response is not encouraging, the Government of India would enforce Defence of India Act on the Municipal voters for the due enlistment of volunteers for the protection of the city".

With these words Mr. D. Symmington, Secretary to the Government, Home Department, (A.R.P.) struck a note of warning to the citizens who did not realise the gravity of the situation and hesitated to join the A.R.P. Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, Divisional Warden, Kalbadevi A.R.P. Area, who gave a tea party to the members of the A.R.P. Committee, Kalbadevi Area, in the Merchants Chamber on Saturday afternoon, regretted that the response of the citizens for the A.R.P. service was not enthusiastic as possibly they did not realise the gravity of the situation. The war situation had now changed and he hoped more wardens, more doctors, and more first aiders would come forward to join the A.R.P. service to repulse the enemy attacks.

BOMBAY SHOULD BE READY

Mr. D. Symmington then said that the war situation had considerably changed in the last few days and only two days ago South of Burma was bombed. He therefore thought that Bombay city should be prepared not for the defence of the city but at least for the Air Raid Protection Service.

Very shortly, sand bags and other fire fighting implements will be supplied to the landlords and occupiers of the buildings and the A.R.P. wardens will be in charge of the areas to give instructions to the occupiers in regard to their duties in emergencies. He wanted at least 25,000 volunteers for this purpose. The first batch of 1,000 will be posted shortly to do their duty at several stations but he still wanted a large number of volunteers for this purpose.

He hoped the citizens would do their services willingly and voluntarily but if that was not forthcoming, the Government of India would enforce the Defence of India Act to enlist every municipal voter for the purpose. In case, a municipal voter was not able to do this duty on account of physical weakness or on other grounds, he would be asked to give a substitute, and if that substitute was not able to do his duty he could supply another substitute, but if the substitute was found idle or not responsive to his duties, he would be punished, the punishment being a fine of Rs. 5 per day at least. He hoped this extreme measure on the part of the Government would not be necessary.

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah finally said that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru also had supported the A.R.P. movement and that statement had clarified the attitude of the National Congress towards the A.R.P. corps.

BOMBAY'S AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM

Bombay's Air Raid Warning System is tested at 9 o'clock each Monday morning. First the "All Clear" signal is sounded. Then follows the air raid warning and after that the "All Clear" again.

Cabinet, as announced by Sir Muhammad Saadullah, the Premier. It was decided, after full discussion, that the Congress Party could not support any Ministry, as such a step would be against the Congress decision. This decision was telegraphically communicated by Maulana Azad to Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi last night.

Mr. Tayabulla left to-day for Gauhati to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee on December 14.—United Press.



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Effect Of Japanese War On Indian Trade

(By K. U. Kini and G. S. Kalyanpur.)
GONE ARE THE DAYS!

"ONCE A MONTH INDIAN TRADERS USED TO BE INVITED BY JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN FOR GEISHA PARTIES. GRAND FAREWELL FUNCTIONS TO OUT-GOING INDIAN BUSINESSMEN, WITH GIFTS OF VARIOUS PARTING MEMENTOS WERE NOT UNCOMMON. . . ."

JAPAN'S DRAMATIC ENTRY INTO WAR STUNNED AND STUPIFIED BOMBAY BUSINESSMEN.

Some influential businessmen even refused to make any public comments lest the sensitive market should collapse.

Most shares recorded a steep decline. Wholesale prices of Japanese goods shot up and the retailers quoted fancy prices, the rise being from 50 to 100 per cent. It was even feared that the Yarn Exchange might be closed on Thursday. In short, there seemed no early cheery prospect from this dreary gloom which spread over the markets.

But late in the afternoon, the report of the sinking of the 29,000 tons' Japanese battleship "Harauna" saved the situation and the markets slowly started to look up. The rings of the markets again resounded with rising, hopeful voices.

SENSITIVE MARKETS.

The markets seem to be sensitive to any bit of war news which hum on the wires and spread, curiously enough, before they are published. Any major calamity like the sinking of the "Repulse" or the "Prince of Wales" violently upsets them and success in inflicting losses on the enemy must mean optimism in business circles. And there seems to be little desire, at least in some influential business circles, to hide this fact.

This is a situation which can be understood, but hardly explained by influential businessmen who know their business well. This situation has become definitely marked, as some businessmen admit, after the "blitz" offensive started from battleships in the Pacific, carrying the flags of the Rising Sun.

Although the full implications have not yet crystallised, a study of the Indian trade with Japan will give a clue to the understanding of the present "crisis" threatened after five months of uncertainty, following Government's freezing order. The imports from that country amount to, according to the latest available statistics, 19 crores and 29 lakhs of rupees. Of these Rs. 8 crores are secured from cotton textiles, nearly Rs. 4 crores in artificial silk, Rs. 80 lakhs from metals, Rs. 70 lakhs from woollen manufactures, Rs. 56 lakhs from raw silk, Rs. 36.8 lakhs from chemicals, Rs. 18 lakhs from toys and requisites from games and Rs. 9 lakhs from cotton yarn.

The exports from India to Japan amount to Rs. 14 crores, of which over Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 76 lakhs are fetched from raw cotton, Rs. 43 lakhs from Jute and Rs. 1 1/2 crores from iron and steel. And a considerable portion of this trade belongs to Bombay.

MAIN EXPORT.

Raw cotton, as we have seen, forms one of the main export commodities. According to the latest available report on the work of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Osaka, some improvement in the export of this commodity was noticed in 1939, as the quantity of raw cotton exported from India increased 10 per cent, and the value by nearly 7 per cent. According to the same report the spurt in the imports into Japan from the U.S.A. during the first quarter of 1940 was obviously a reflection on the heavy buying which set in, following the declaration of the war in Europe.

The slackness in the arrivals of Indian cotton during the same

quarter was similarly the result of skyrocketing of Indian cotton prices in the Bombay market and the disturbance of Indo-American parity immediately following the declaration of war.

With regard to the most important import commodities, the piecegoods, it is stated that the latter period, that is during the first quarter of 1940, is considered to be a period of disillusionment.

Businessmen intimate with this trade were frankly disconcerted at the Japanese attitude.

Let us turn to those people who lived in Isobe Dori, a street facing Customs and Banking centres in Kobe. A group of 110 Indian firms once dotted this street which is now deserted. 56 other such firms were also formed in Kobe.

QUOTE SCANDAL

According to the Trade Agreement between the Government of India and Japan, concluded in 1934, Indians expected Japan to buy 1 1/2 million bales of raw cotton, if Japan wanted to export to India 320 million yards of various categories of textile goods. Since 1934, Japan was regularly exporting the quota allotted to her division of textile quotas to individual merchants in Japan.

When the quota system was inaugurated in 1934, the Japanese Government directed an Association to be formed to govern the textile export to India. Exporters interested in business with India were asked to supply their previous three years' export figures and the quotas were allotted on the basis of the three years' figures.

This came approximately to 60 per cent in favour of Japanese exporters and 40 per cent to India. Every half year the Association reduced quotas by 20 per cent and the quotas so deducted were auctioned on the plea that the Government should give a chance to new exporters. But the Indian merchants held that this was done under the pressure of the Osaka business magnates who had so far taken insignificant interest in exports to India.

By this process, Indians found that they began to lose substantial portion of their allotments and the Japanese got the allotments at prices higher than what Indians could pay and in 99 out of 100 cases the Japanese merchants who bought the quotas from such auction, sold their goods in India realising 30 to 40 per cent. of their investment. Indians also suspected some foul play in such auctions.

SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Ultimately by the end of 1940, the respective shares of the two communities were 97 to 3. The Indian community, through their Chamber of Commerce at Kobe and Osaka have frequently drawn the attention of the Home Government. But unfortunately, the Government have not even cared to acknowledge their representations.

The subsequent decline in trade was not merely confined to the two major items of Japanese exports and imports. Dealers in sundry articles also felt the pinch. In Kobe alone there were 40 such Indian firms scattered between Moto Machi and Isobe Dori.

The trade was extensive as the Indian markets were flooded with objects of art, like "eloisonne," lacquerware, toys of rubber, metal, celluloid, wood porcelain and paper, celluloid articles, hosiery, buttons, glass and glassware consisting of sheet glass, phials, shades and bulbs and bangles,

fountain-pens and articles of stationary, small metal gadgets and innumerable other articles which flourished in the cities and found their way to small towns.

The European War did not make much difference as far as the average prices of these articles are concerned and, in official quarters, the prices of these articles—invariably below general average prices—confirmed the view generally held that India is a market for cheaper goods.

SPATE OF INQUIRIES.

This gradual decline in trade due to a number of restrictions and the formation of controlling associations hampering foreign trade was particularly felt, in view of the fact that the Japanese businessmen and the Government tried to forge friendly trade relationship with the Indian businessmen.

COLLECTING INFORMATION.

Indian interest in Japanese trade and the mode and method of the manufacture of articles also increased. There were all manner of inquiries, presumably with the intention of imitating Japanese methods in trade and manufacture of articles. In response to request from India, information was supplied concerning machinery for the manufacture of zipp fasteners, tape looms, weaving looms, knitting machines and needles, printing types, tin cans, ointment chip boxes, ropes, camphor, gramophone records, slates, pulp and paper, biscuits, wheat and maize starch, celluloid articles, ice cream and ice candy, for twisting yarn and spinning waste silk and sun hemp, wood screw and crown cork, milk products, electric bulbs, bicycle tyres, tubes and rims rubber tennis balls, bookbinders' cloth, leather cloth and oil cloth, Durries with floral designs and presses for making glass ware.

STRANGE FRIENDSHIPS.

A number of Indian visitors went to Japan for the study of methods and organisation of small-scale industries. One particular Indian firm wanted information in respect of the manufacture of toy rubber balloons and as a result of investigation, it was found that it was a cottage industry controlled by an Association organised by the producers and that a simple instrument which was produced in small workshops designated by the Association was employed in making the toy balloons. The Association, however, did not allow the instruments to be exported.

All manner of information, including a detailed one on the subject of Taxation on Income in Japan to the Federation on Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, was supplied by the Trade Commissioner's office at Osaka. Better facilities were given to Indian traders and manufacturers by Japanese banks. Facilities for the development of markets were found without much effort. Certificates of merit to some prominent Indian firms were awarded by Japanese Government.

GEISHA PARTIES.

Once a month Indian traders used to be invited by Japanese businessmen for geisha parties. Grand farewell functions to outgoing Indian businessmen, with gifts of various parting mementos, were not uncommon. The Japanese businessmen known for their aversion to chillies freely mixed with their Indian counterparts, partook in parties where Indian dishes with admixture of chillies were served, broadly smiled and agreed that they liked Indian dishes. Business tracks, in those days, were strange and exciting.

FREEZING ORDER.

It is against this background of tempting encouragement, broad and genial smiles and unsolicited favours that the subsequent spate of restrictions and impediments and even non-fulfilment of contracts with Indian traders, involving much haggling over contracts, signed and sealed and delivered and the huge outstanding balances, that the reactions of a declining trade is to be judged.

But then there was not any sudden collapse of business. Even Government's freezing order, it

was admitted in certain quarters, led to a complete severance of new trade with Japan, as the old contracts remained unfulfilled. Even then it was claimed that the order only brought into force a new system of exchange—the barter system and it continued for well-nigh five months, till the declaration of war by Japan against the United States of America and Great Britain. India had no choice.

LOSS OF YARN TRADE.

It might be that some Indian businessmen hoped that the old days of business relationship would return. It might be that the initial war news was unfavourable. Let us take for example the instance of Indian yarn which sustained a total loss, it is estimated, of about thirty per cent. Following unfavourable war news, fears prevailed that exports of Indian yarn to far-eastern countries like Singapore, Java, Indo-China, Penang, Hongkong and Philippines would now be seriously affected. From the closing date to the opening one, on Thursday morning prices in the Yarn Exchange declined heavily. The freezing order, it will be interesting to note, did not affect this market.

WHAT ABOUT COTTON?

In some business circles, the shortage of Japanese goods in the market was emphasised. Some others ask, "what about the surplus cotton?" What are the storing facilities for cotton bales in Bombay, if all the 277 godowns with a storing capacity of 4,000 bales per godown are completely packed. There are some who insist that there are storing facilities as there are a number of private godowns in Dana Bunder and other places. But then again where is the outlet? Any detailed discussion on this subject or the elucidation of the intricacies will lead us into the orgy of fight between the "bulls" and "bears". But still the cotton market is hectic and full of potentialities.

Suffice it to say that the large and increasing number of inquiries gave an indication of an attempt by the Indian businessmen to replace Japanese goods. A helping hand from the Government is expected to smoothen matters to a considerable extent. The 1939 figures of the export of raw cotton into China and the first quarter of 1940 show that during the first period India took the first place, the quantity exported being 1,441.2 thousand quintals.

During the second period, British India took a second place, she being replaced by the United States of America. According to the Indian Trade Commissioner in Osaka, the imports fell due to high prices and unfavourable Chinese Exchange. But then the situation has again changed. With more favourable factors, will the Burma Road beckon?

MUSLIMS' PLIGHT MIGHT WORSEN

INDORE, Dec. 13.

Presiding over the Central India Hindu Conference to-day Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, congratulated Mr. Fazlul Huq on forming a Coalition Ministry in Bengal. Referring to the Assam Ministerial Crisis he hoped that the new Ministry would protect Hindu rights and interests.

Mr. Savarkar thought that the Pakistan movement of the Muslim League had roused the Hindus and expressed the opinion that if Pakistan did materialise the Muslims would be worse off than now.

Before the proceedings of the Conference started, Mr. Savarkar performed the flag salutation ceremony.

Rai Bahadur Seth Hiralal Jain, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said that India was the Motherland and the Holyland of all Hindu communities, including Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs. For defending this land, he said, millions had made sacrifices in the past and would continue to do so in the future.

Mr. Fakhruddin Bandaruwala, President of the Indore Muslim League, was present on the day by invitation.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH	
New York, December 13	16.88
Previous closing	16.78
To-day's opening	16.78
Difference	—10
To-day's closing	16.63
Difference	—25

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May	Rs. 222
NEW YORK COTTON.	
New York, December 13	
Following are the New York opening rates:	
New York cotton cable not received.	
December (16.43/43) unquoted	
March (16.98/96) 16.79/77	
May (17.15/13) 16.92/92	

LONDON COMMODITIES.

SEEDS	
Castor seeds Dec/Jan (£20 1/2 sellers) closed.	
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta Dec/Jan (£20 9/16 sellers) closed	
Linseed La Plata Dec/Jan (£15 1/2 sellers) closed	
Groundnut Coromandal Coast Dec/Jan (£19 1/4 sellers) closed	

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted	
Lightning October/November unquoted	
RUBBER	
Spot unquoted	
Forward December unquoted	
LONDON METALS	
Tin not quoted.	
Electric Copper (£62) 62	
Lead (£25) 25	
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.	

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: December 13.	
Extra	
Spr.fine	Sup.Fine.F.G.Good
M G Bengal U P	149 147 145 142
M G Punjab	149 147 145 142
M G Oomra No. 3	198 195 192 189
M G C. P. No. 1	235 230 227 224
M G C. P. No. 2	212 209 206 203

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York, December 13	
Previous closing	not received
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, December 13	
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD	
London, December 13	
London Gold (£8-8-0) closed	
LONDON SILVER	
London, December 13	
Spot (23 1/2d) closed	
Forward (23 1/2d) closed	
CROSS RATES	
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6	
Paris on Bombay not quoted	
New York on Milan not quoted	
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36	
London on Shanghai (0.2 27/32 to 0.3 3/16)	
0.2 27/32 to 0.3 3/16	
London on Kobe not quoted	
DISCOUNTS	
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32	
to 1 1/16 per cent	
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32	
to 1 1/16 per cent	
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16	
to 1 1/8 per cent	

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, December 13	
There was no trading during night session.	
New York Stock Exchange	
New York, December 12	
New York Stock Exchange opening prices:	
General Motors dol 34 1/2	
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 25 1/4	
United States Steel Common dol 50 1/2	
United States Steel Preference dol 112	

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay: December 13.	
Alleppey Pepper ready per candy	100 0 0
Maha Sud 15	96 8 0
Chaitra Sud 15	100 0 0
Ginger ready	36 0 0
Ginger Sud 15	26 0 0
Chaitra Sud 15	26 0 0

Viceroy Planning National Cabinet?

“Daily Herald” Bombay Correspondent's Revelations

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 13. The “Daily Herald’s” Bombay Correspondent says:—The suggestion made all over India is acceptable to all including the Congress and the Muslim League. The Viceroy will form forthwith a new cabinet entirely representative of responsible Indian leaders, drawn from all chief parties composed of 14 Ministers, seven ex-Congress, two ex-League and two Independent Muslims, one Sikh and one Hindu Nationalist representative of the Depressed Class. The “Daily Herald” editorially endorses the suggestion and failing that advocates some adequate alternative without delay, because never in history of the commonwealth was delay a more reckless luxury. It adds that the Japanese are at the gates of India and rallying, uniting India in the cause is the most urgent of the Commonwealth. India is looking up to London and she is ready with the right answer.

gesture of confidence, friendship or of assurance for the future, would meet with the swift loyal response. The Japanese are at the gates. The rallying and uniting of India in the cause is the most urgent of the Commonwealth needs. “To-day the Bombay Correspondent of the “Daily Herald” outlines a plan which he believes would command the approval of all parties and all schools in India. It is that the Viceroy should offer to form a national cabinet entirely Indian, including men of all parties and faiths, thus representative of the two essentials—freedom and unity. “It is a suggestion that calls for immediate, serious, sympathetic consideration. If the principles it embodies can be accepted, well and good. If not let some adequate alternative be produced without delay. Never in the history of the Commonwealth was delay a more reckless luxury.”—Reuter.

VICEROY SHOULD MEET AZAD AND NEHRU

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 13. “If we want to mobilise the manhood and Labour power of India, when we need every ally we can win, we shall have to give India National Government without delay. We should not try to bargain or discuss the problems of the future. Details must be left to the Indian leaders themselves.” So writes “The Time And Tide”, commenting on the release of satyagrahis and the fall of the Huq Ministry the paper says, “we do not expect Mr. Gandhi personally to co-operate. His unbending pacifism forbids him to do that. Neither have we hopes from Mr. Jinnah but we believe all less doctrinaire people from both the creeds and parties can be won over at this hour of manifest danger on one condition viz., India shall govern herself now and determine her own future. The obvious course is that the Viceroy should ask Messrs. Azad and Nehru. In that event, the first National Government with perhaps Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan as the Premier can be formed.”

“Daily Herald” Says India's Co-operation In War Must Be Enlisted

LONDON, Dec. 13.

“Great opportunity offers itself in India perhaps for the first time” writes the “Daily Herald” in a leader on Saturday. “If seized courageously the gain will be double: new accession to our war strength and a new step to solving the Commonwealth's gravest political problem. If neglected, we shall pay a heavy penalty for folly: we shall weaken ourselves in a critical spot at a critical moment. We shall create new internal troubles at a time when the Empire imperatively needs harmony and wholehearted co-operation within its border. “All India has been profoundly stirred by the Japanese attack, by the presence of a powerful aggressive enemy within so few miles of its own frontiers. All India is aware of the issues at stake. Its sympathies are with the Allies. There are in India to-day, as never before, the will and desire to co-operate to the full, with other countries of the Commonwealth and their Allies in the efforts and the sacrifices needed for victory. One thing only is wanted. India needs to feel that she is fighting and working, as we and as the dominions are, as a free people for freedom. “But there is widespread among Indian leaders, still a suspicion of the intentions of the British Government, still bitterness over past blunders. Yet all this could be swept aside. One bold gesture from the British Government, one

WAY TO CONCILIATE MINORITIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 13. “The Government should not miss the gestures contained in Pandit Nehru's sympathy with the ABCD Front and also in Mr. Gandhi's response by directing the A-I.C.C. members and Pro-changers not to offer Satyagraha pending the next A-I.C.C. meeting. The Government should further conciliate the Congress by making radical advance in the constitutional structure of the Central Government, entirely Indianising the Viceroy's Cabinet, and giving the Congress its due share, proportionate to its position in the country, and not excluding other parties, the Muslims, the Depressed Classes and the Sikh minorities.”

This interesting suggestion as a basis for a discussion of a “rapprochement” between the Government and the Congress is published by the “Daily Herald” from its India correspondent.

According to the correspondent, the following scheme within the framework of the present constitution is likely to command the approval of all schools: The Viceroy's Cabinet should be entirely recast comprising 14 or 15 Indian non-officials, allotting to the Congress seven seats, including one for a Congress Muslim; two Independent Muslims, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Sir Firoz Khan Noon; two Muslim Leaguers, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Choudhury Khaliquz-Zaman; one Sikh; one Depressed Class member; and one Nationalist Hindu, Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao.

CONCILIATION OF MINORITIES

The Government of India Act lays down that the Viceroy's Executive Council should consist of three members having ten years' Government service. The Congress has in Mr. Morarji Deasai, former Revenue Minister of Bombay, one with ten years' Government service, Dr. Raghavendra Rao and Sir Firoz Khan Noon are the other two satisfying the requirement.

The Hindu, Muslim and Sikh minorities and the Congress could thus be conciliated

INDIAN MEMBERS PREPARING CONSTITUTION AND DEMANDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

I understand that the new Indian members of the Viceroy's Council are considering the proposal that if an all party committee of leaders cannot be formed for the purpose, the Indian Members themselves should draft a tentative post-war constitution immediately as a basis of discussion and also as a basis for demand to the British Government.

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1. Special Vanity Set No. 1. Containing one neck-chain, 2 pairs of Ear-rings, one pair of bracelets, 2 pairs of fancy Diamond-cut bangles, one set of buttons and studs, two finger rings Bombay fashion.
Actual price. Rs. 40 0 0
Concession offer. Rs. 12 0 0
 2. Vanity Set No. 2. Containing 2 pairs of fancy Diamond-cut bangles, one set of buttons and studs, one pair of Ear-rings, and 2 finger-rings:—
Actual price. Rs. 20 0 0
Concession offer. Rs. 5 8 0
 3. Vanity Set No. 3. Containing two pairs of fancy Diamond-cut bangles, one pair of Ear-rings, one finger ring Bombay design.
Actual price. Rs. 10 0 0
Concession offer. Rs. 3 8 0
- N.B. 1. Orders of 3 sets are exempted from postage.
2. Orders from foreign countries must be accompanied by prepayment in advance.

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On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

Delhi I—Programme

336.6 metres (886 kc/s)
4.30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5.00 News from the Talkies. 5.30 Vazirbai. 5.50 R. R. Chowdhury. 6.00 News in English. 6.15 News in Hindustani. 6.30 Special announcements. 6.45 Manju De. 6.50 Kirtabon ki Baten. 6.55 For villagers only. 7.45 It has happened. 7.50 S. P. Jolly. 8.00 Gaurhar Sultan. 8.15 Manju De. 8.30 Vazirbai. 8.50 Next week's programmes. 9.00 News in Hindustani. 9.15 Weekly war review in Hindustani. 9.30 News in English. 9.30 B B C News relay. 9.45 Munni. 9.55 Listening post. 10.00 Gaurhar Sultan. 10.15 R. R. Chowdhury. 10.25 Vazirbai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Bhavnani productions Orchestra. 8.15 News in Hindustani. 8.30 News in English. 8.45 Movie Melodies. 8.50 News in Marathi. 9.00 News in Gujarati. 9.10 Light selection. 9.20 Azmat Husain. 9.30 Avinash Vyas. 9.45 K. Y. Kale. 10.00 Air Orchestra. 10.15 Kalindi Puntambekar. 10.30 News-play. 10.45 Ustad Abdul Wahed Khan. 10.55 p.m. Harjeet. 11.30 G. J. songs. 12.45 Sarangi. 12.55 News in Hindustani. 1.00 Azmat Husain. 1.30 News in English. 1.35 Lunch hour music. 2.00 Tomorrow. 5.5 K. Y. Kale. 5.25 M. Tufail. 5.40 News in Marathi. 5.45 News in Gujarati. 5.50 Instrumental duet. 6.00 News in English. 6.05 News in Hindustani. 6.10 G. S. Yellapurkar. 6.20 Local news and announcements. 6.25 Local news and announcements. 6.30 Chisti Sabiri. 7.00 Air Sextet. 7.15 Four favourites. 7.30 Kalindi Puntambekar. 7.45 News commentary. 7.50 Air Chorus party. 8.00 News in Marathi. 8.15 News in Gujarati. 8.30 American commentary. 8.45 News-play. 9.00 News in Hindustani. 9.15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9.20 News in English. 9.30 B B C News relay. 9.45 News commentary. 9.55 Listening post. 10.00 Yehudi Menuhin and the London Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
8 to 8.5 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8.5 Abdul Karim Khan. 8.15 Clarinet Solo. 8.25 to 8.50 As in Bombay I. 8.50 Azmat Husain. 9.10 to 10.30 As in Bombay I.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
11 a.m. to 2.25 p.m. As in Bombay I.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 to 5.40 p.m. As in Bombay I. 5.40 Tarana Gauri. 5.50 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 D. Dani. 6.10 to 7.15 As in Bombay I. 7.15 Interval.
89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)
7.30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay I. 8 Azmat Husain. 8.30 to 9 As in Bombay I. 9 Air Orchestra. 9.10 Kalindi Puntambekar. 9.20 K. Y. Kale. 9.30 Nisar Ahmad. 9.45 Chisti Sabiri.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, December 13.
Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.023 to 4.033 at London.
London spot silver quotation was unchanged at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was unchanged at 36 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3. The local market was quietly steady with a restricted business.
Quotations were as under: Gold Silver
Ready Rs. 48 0 0 67 0 0
Posh Rs. 47 8 0 65 6 0
Sovereigns: Rs. 32/2.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 13.
Spot 23 3/2
Forward 23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 12.
Gold Bars fine per Oz.£8/8/0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, December 13.
Linseed May 9 1 3
Wheat January 5 1 3
Wheat May 7 3 9

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, December 13.
Groundnuts February—Rs. a.p.
Opening 42 13 0
Highest 43 5 6
Lowest 42 8 0
Closing 43 5 0
Cottonseeds January—
Opening 27 1 0
Highest 27 1 0
Lowest 26 11 0
Closing 26 13 6
Cottonseeds May—
Opening 25 15 6
Highest 25 15 6
Lowest 25 5 3
Closing 25 18 0
Castor seeds May—
Opening 44 4 0
Highest 44 11 0
Lowest 44 4 0
Closing 44 11 0

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay, December 12.
Alleppey Pepper ready per candy 98 0 0
Maha Sud 15 97 0 0
Chaitra Sud 15 100 0 0
Ginger ready 36 0 0
Maha Sud 15 26 4 0
Chaitra Sud 15 26 8 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 12.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent£69 1/2
Indian Stocks
3 per cent 1948 91
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later 98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 81 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 106 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 104 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 114 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 114
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China 8 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register) 71
National Bank of India 34 1/2
Sovereigns: Rs. 32/2.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, December 13.
Yellow metal sheet Rs. 140
Copper sheets Rs. 115
Tone: Steady.

RENEWED SELLING
IN SHARE BAZAR

STEELS AND TEXTILES DOWN

Buyers Holding Aloof

Bombay, December 13.
There was a further break on the local Stock Exchange under renewed selling pressure. The small recovery recorded yesterday proved of a temporary nature as expected and the market is still feeling the weight of speculative long interest. The market still shows signs of lack of confidence and buyers are holding aloof looking for further declines.

The decline is severe and while some expect recovery, but with a complete change in sentiment, it is difficult to know how a sustained rise is likely to come. Bulls have lost heavily and almost all profits are wiped off within a week. Moreover those who are carrying purchases from one month to another month also find that after paying brokerage differences and brokerages they are out of their pockets. Thus the buying capacity is greatly reduced and it appears that prices will sag further.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1320 and declined to Rs. 1280. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 462 and declined to Rs. 448. Kohinoor declined to Rs. 542. Tata Steel Deeds opened at Rs. 1890 and declined to Rs. 1835. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 357 and closed at Rs. 348.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, December 13.
Bombay Dyeing (1327) 1320 1280 1295 1277 1280
Century (462) 462 451 445 447 437 441 440
Central India (444) 430 429 430 417 428
Kohinoor (576) 568 548 549 545 542
New Great (350) 337 340 330 325
Simplex (251) 248 244 245 236 244 230 240
Swadeshi (475) 469 450 452 460 447 445
Associated Cement (166) 166 163
Tramways Ordinary (160) 152
Tata Power (1715) 1715 1680 1690
Tata Steel Deid (1920) 1890 1885 1890 1870 1875 1835
Tata Steel Ordinary (363) 357 356 357 348
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (146) 143 1/2
Bollapur (324) 324 312 313 310
Bombay Burma (380) 355 360 350 352 357

TEXTILES

Bombay, Dec. 13.
100 Ahmedabad Advance 398 0
250 BOMBAY DYEING 1280 0
100 CENTURY 440 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA 418 0
100 Colaba 235 0
100 Coorla 126 0
250 David 40 0
250 Dawn 585 0
1 E D Sassoon Defd 3 5 0
100 FINLAY 254 0
100 GOKAK 320 0
1000 Hindustan 29 0 0
100 Indora 257 0
100 Khatau 260 0
100 KOHINOOR 542 0
250 LAXMI 6 0 0
250 Madhusudan 38 0
100 MORAJI 565 0
250 Model 197 0
50 MYSORE 132 0
200 NEW GREAT 325 0
100 Oosmanshahi 253 0
100 Podar 231 0
100 Phoenix 482 0
25 Sassoon Silk 106 0
1000 Sholapur 7120 0
50 SIMPLEX 240 0
100 SWADESHI 445 0
100 SWAN 255 0
500 Vishnu 1790 0
1000 Western 2080 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda 113 4
25-50 Central 48 8
500 Imperial 160 0
125-500 Imp. Conty. 406 0
50-100 India 144 0
100 Reserve Bank 105 0
5 Union 7 7 6

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED 163 0
10-50 British India 13 0
180 Empire 72 0
15-100 Jupiter 17 0
20 Mercantile 52 8
15-75 New India 50 8
200 Oriental 4710 0
10-50 Vulcan 10 9

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old 185 10
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY 1862 0
10 Ajmer 13 2
50 BOMBAY TRAM 152 0
100 Bombay Suburban 188 2
10 Broach 13 6
100 Karachi 217 0
100 Poona 22 0
100 Surat 188 0
100 TATA HYDRO 185 0
1000 TATA POWER 1890 0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij 8 7 0
100 C. Province 107 0
100 Ohone Haramati 104 4
100 Gujarat 105 0
100 Madras Shon 18 0
100 Pachora Jamner 91 0
100 Sarsa Sirajani 107 0
500 Tapti Valley XD 642 0

MININGS

8sh. Burma Corp 3 12
8sh Indian Copper 2 1
10 Indian Iron and Steel 31 12
30 SHIVRAJPUR 45 0
10 14
30 TATA STEEL DEF 1835 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD 348 0
10 Steel Corporation 18 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALBUCK 68 0
10 Air Services 9 14
50 BELAPUR SUGAR 205 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep. 654 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM X.D. 430 0
100 B. Burma 357 0
50 Contry 130 0
8sh Br. B Petrol 2 5 6

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, December 13.
After a slightly easier opening the market began to decline on some selling pressure. Tata Deferreds opened at 1845 and ultimately declined to 1785. Tata Ordinaries, similarly moved down from 350 to 336, but later recovered to 341. Textiles were comparatively steady with Bombay Dyeings being quoted better at 1245 Indian Irons stood at 31 1/2.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (P. 60) 1845 1790 1800 1785
Tata Ordinaries (352) 350 336 341
Tata Ordinary 341, Tata Deferred 1785,
Indian Iron 31 1/2, Steel Corporation of Bengal 19, Bombay Dyeing 1245 Central India 345, Century 397 8, Gokak 237 8, Kohinoor 467 8, Simplex 130, Andhra Valley 1700, Tata Hydro 177 8, Tata Power 1600, Associated Cement 155, Belapur 230, Bombay Burma Old 327 8.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 13.
2 3/4 per cent 1948 57 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 93-12
3 per cent 1951/52 Loan 99-4
3 per cent 1949/52 Loan 99-8
4 per cent 1950/70 Loan 109-0
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-8
3 per cent War Bonds 101-10
4 1/2 per cent 1955 Loan 112 0
TAX FREE LOAN
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 108-8
4 per cent 9 3/8 Mysor. 6-0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 128-8
CORPORATION DEBTURE
4 per cent B P T 1947 110-12
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110-8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128-8
6 per cent K P T 1956 129 8
Trend: Easy.
Rates nominal.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, December 13.
Following a rise of 6 pils in New York cotton futures the local market opened today at Rs. 224 for Branch A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 225 1/4 under scattered buying. But renewed selling appeared and prices declined to Rs. 223 1/4. There was scattered covering and prices steadied at Rs. 224 1/4. Trading was restricted and the market was in a see-saw state.

Later prices declined to Rs. 223 1/4 and again improved to Rs. 224 1/4. There was only scattered business. Prices hardened to Rs. 225 1/4 and steadied at Rs. 225 1/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—
BROACH April/May Rs. 225 8
OOMRA Dec/Janry Rs. 191 1/2
OOMRA March Rs. 179 1/2
OOMRA May Rs. 189 1/2
BENGAL Dec/Janry Rs. 143 8
BENGAL March Rs. 143 8
BENGAL May Rs. 144 8

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 844 cent pts at 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
Highest Lowest Closing
at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M 228 1/2 222 1/4 222 1/2
Oomra D/J 197 192 192 1/4
Oomra March 181 1/2 177 177 1/2
Oomra May 183 1/2 177 1/2 178 1/2
Bengal D/J 144 1/2 142 1/2 142 3/4
Bengal Mar. 144 1/2 142 142 1/2
Bengal May 145 1/2 142 142 3/4

Sugar Market

Bombay, December 13.
Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Java ready from Bond Rs. 16/0
African from Bond Rs. 16
Shipment September Rs. 11 F.B.E.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 17/4 to 17/12
Large grain Rs. 17/13 to 18/2
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 13/6
Tone: Quiet.

GONORRHOEA
CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

PROPER CARE NOW
means
SOUND TEETH LATER

Dentists say—brush your baby's teeth twice a day with Kolynos. It cleans gently and safely—and protects teeth from germs that cause decay.

BRIGHTEN your SMILE
with KOLYNOS



AT PARTING OF WAYS, SAYS RAJAJI

Explains Difference With Mahatma

Our Struggle Can't Bear Weight Of Two Major Issues

"We Are Held In Bondage By Britain And We Must Limit Our Problem To Operating On British Mind"

LUCKNOW, Dec. 13.

"The just and reasonable demand of the Indian people is that the governance of India should be fully transferred now, during this war, and indeed, more especially on account of this war, to a provisionally formed National Coalition Government. Even from the point of view of mere efficiency, the present unconstitutional and wholly undemocratic arrangement at the Centre and in most of the Provinces is a fatally weak arrangement, and will crumble at the onslaught of real danger".

Thus observed Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Premier of Madras, delivering the Convocation address at the University of Lucknow to-day, referring to the present political situation in India.

Proceeding the speaker referred to the difference of opinion that existed between him and Mahatma Gandhi over the creed and application of non-violence in national policy. "I have not been quite an insignificant colleague of Gandhiji," he said. "I have worked with him these twenty-two years and feel the just pride of having helped him substantially to develop and put into action his principles and methods. Many are the ties that bind me to him, and it is not a pleasure to discover a difference and recognise it as leading to a parting of ways. But prayerfully and in all humility we must face such a recognition if it must come."

Continuing Rajaji said:—

Even though professors assembled may extend a certain amount of tolerance to me, I think I should not be impertinent and weary them with my views on any educational subject. I presume, I have been asked to address you, not because it is thought I could enlighten the members of the University in matters falling within their own field. I take it that I am expected to say something more particularly falling within my own field of work.

SOLUTION FROM MEN OF ACTION.

Within the last few weeks, very valuable and learned addresses have been delivered at the various universities dealing with the problems of constitution-making. But I feel that it would be out of place for me to follow that line. Even if I were qualified to do it, I do not believe, I could ask graduates of the University to frame a draft constitution for India or find solutions for our problems of self-government. I could address such an appeal to the learned professors, had I truly felt that they could tackle the problems. With the greatest respect, I must say that a solution for our problems of self-government must come from men of action and not from learned academicians.

You have heard, no doubt, that there has been a difference of opinion between Gandhiji and myself over the creed and application of non-violence in national policy. It is now fairly general talk and a subject matter of public curiosity, from which I hear, you too may not be free. It would be inappropriate and unwise for me to entertain you with

the differences amongst us, in regard to the Congress programme of action. But it would not be out of place or without academic purpose to acquaint you with certain fundamental questions that have emerged in the recent situation.

MAHATMA'S CONTRIBUTION

Twenty-two years ago, Mahatma Gandhi took the Congress by storm, when he showed us a way out of the blind alley of unsuccessful constitutional agitation. If we have a just cause and if we are prepared for sacrifice, he showed us that when the opponent refuses to be reasonable and there appears to be no way but violence to overcome his opposition, there is still a way out of the despair that faces us. He taught us the way of Non-co-operation and Satyagraha, forms of Non-violence, attack which we have practised with a considerable amount of success during the past two decades. This practice has given something more than objective success. We have gained a feeling of inexhaustible strength, which is more precious than any actual achievement, because it sterilises all defeats and failures, and protects us effectively during every reverse.

No discovery of principles of action, however, can escape the modifications required to meet environment. No principle can be practised in this complicated world without compromise, especially when we are dealing not with individuals, but with large numbers of men and women and under conditions which have been already made for us and which have created a vicious circle for any remedy to be effectively applied.

In the case of the methods of violence, we bring the opponents to extinction by a physical process. We overcome opposition by putting an end to the opponent. In non-violence, we bring opposition to an end by bringing about a change of mind. We retain the opponent, but bring his opposition to an end. This change of heart is brought about by the direct method of persuasion, wherever that is possible. If that be not possible, we practise self-suffering, and through the fundamental laws of human psychology, excite reactions of mind that are very real and effective. Direct action operating through embarrassment, and bringing the opponent to his knees by depriving him of his means of strength is not Satyagraha, but only a variation of the method of violence.

In Satyagraha, we do not seem to embarrass by any such physical

means. We attack the moral feelings of the opponent and try to rouse his innate sense of right and give him a mental distress, for which he will find relief by doing the right thing. In applying this rule, then, there must be numerous limitations and many necessary variations, on account of the actual conditions under which we have to work. It was recognised long ago that we cannot hope straightway to abolish all international competition and greed and consequent international wars. It was also recognised long ago that the protection of person and property against unsocial elements would have to continue to call for the applications of force. It was seen also that non-killing would in practice require the admission of numerous exceptions in the interest of sanitation and health.

These and other modifications in the practice of non-violence do not mean that we simply cast the principles of non-violence to the winds. We keep our face turned steadily in the direction of Ahimsa, but only do not commit the mistake of killing the principle itself, by opposing it to commonsense and hard reality.

The Defence of India is according to some of us, a case to be treated as an exception. The issue did not come up in so many terms at any time before this, but all the same, the exception was not unrecognised. Now, however, the issues that have emerged on account of the present war and the attitude of Britain towards the rightful claim of India to independence could not be dealt with facing this problem of Non-Violence in relation to national defence.

Gandhiji stands for total opposition to all war. But some of us feel that our struggle cannot simultaneously bear the weight of two such major issues, the issue of British control over India and the demand for its total removal, and the issue of non-participation in war, total and irrespective of equity or policies of alliance to secure just ends.

Surely, the just and reasonable demand of the Indian people is that the Governance of India should be fully transferred now, during this war, and indeed more especially on account of this war, to a provisionally formed National Coalition Government. Even from the point of view of mere efficiency, the present unconstitutional and wholly undemocratic arrangement at the Centre and in most of the provinces is a fatally weak arrangement, and will crumble at the onslaught of real danger. Ignoring the just and reasonable demand of India, Britain cannot get the free and willing co-operation of India, the India either of the National Congress or of the Muslim League. On anything but this basis, it can only coerce and exploit it cannot get co-operation.

The Congress and the Muslim League agree cent per cent on this stand, and no sophistry can hide this from the intelligent world.

The absence of a political settlement between the National Congress and the Muslim League cannot wipe out the glaring fact of a consensus of opinion on this vital point as against Britain.

There are some people for whom the deciding consideration is success. They feel it a disgrace to take up a stand and make a proposal which is turned down by the British Government which coercively holds the dominant position. I do not agree with this.

REPLY TO CRITICS

The methods of non-violence cannot permit withdrawal from a correct position, for the mere reason that it is not agreed to by the opponent. If we have faith in the fundamentals of non-violent methods, we should make our minimum demand and stick to it, in spite of every seeming disappointment.

There are again some, whose heart is turned towards chaos, in the deliberate maturing of which they see scientific hope for the future of our country. They must oppose anything that would retard the progress of such fer-

mentation of chaos. It is hardly necessary for me to say, that while we must face chaos when it comes, it is not the way deliberately to follow or work for.

Well, this is the difference. If I have not made matters more concretely clear, it is because I have to avoid going into details, and cannot take you into active politics.

I have not been quite an insignificant colleague of Gandhiji. I have worked with him these 22 years and feel the just pride of having helped him substantially to develop and put into action his principles and methods. Many are the ties that bind me to him, and it is not a pleasure to discover a difference and recognise it, as leading to a parting of ways. But prayerfully and in all humility, must we face such a recognition, if it must come.

Two years ago when Dr. Sir Shah Sulaiman spoke to the graduates of this University on a similar occasion, he referred to this war that had just been declared. He spoke with the voice of hope. According to him, the war was declared to end the rule of force and to eliminate violence from international dealings. The rule of force, it is now too obvious, will not be eliminated, as a result of this war, any more than it was at the end of the last war. The cult of racial superiority threatens to continue if not in one form, in another. There is no promise that greed and ambition will either end or be satiated or consume themselves. There will be large changes, but the troubles of humanity, I fear, will not be ended. We are still nowhere near the end of the war, and it is clear that it will bring no good to any, to the people of the West, or to the people of the East. It has interfered with the progress of freedom in our country. It has interfered with the progress of the cult of Non-violence; indeed, both the offence and the defence in this war will probably contribute to the death of many a good principle.

In spite of these evil omens and unfavourable signs, we may rest assured that before the young graduates assembled here will be called upon to put forth their own energies in politics, some form of self-Government will be in operation in India as a result of the struggles undertaken by the generation to which I belong. It will be your privilege and duty, young men and women, to shape out, of what we shall achieve that fuller freedom to which India is truly entitled.

Whatever may be the quality and quantity of freedom which we in our time will have achieved for the country, it will be your privilege and duty in your time to knock off the limitations and detractions, and build that fuller and complete freedom.

DELIVERANCE THROUGH NON-VIOLENCE

It will be India's good fortune if you achieve that goal in a Non-violent way, through order instead of through chaos. It will be your privilege again to apply the principles of true Non-violence in the working of that freedom after it has been achieved. 'Ahimsa' does not end with the achievement of national deliverance from foreign political control. Indeed I think that the greater task will begin after that deliverance. It will be a trial from moment to moment and the happiness of free India will be only in the measure of our loyalty to the principle of Non-violence after the achievement of freedom. If flogging has not been eliminated from elementary schools, violence still prevails in education.

WORK FOR INDIAN UNITY

Lucknow is one of the pre-eminent historic cities of India. It has long been the fostering centre of great culture. But Lucknow's best luck is perhaps its association with Indian National Unity in our own times. May it contribute once again to a further consolidation of Indian unity.

Why then should we despair? The greatness of India is not dead. We should know that it is just hibernating and when the winter has ended, we shall live again.—A. F.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A general meeting of boys, girls, ladies and gentlemen who have enrolled their names for joining the proposed trip to Sind during the ensuing Christmas holidays will be held on next Sunday, 21st December, at 9 a.m. (sharp), at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 16th Road, Khar, for the purposes of making group arrangements and giving other necessary information and instructions in person. All are requested to be present in the Balkan-ji-Bari uniform.

I have been asked by Shri Satish P. Desai, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, to make the above announcement and to inform you that a group

Sind where the Balkan-ji-Bari movement was born about fifteen years back. The movement has since spread to all parts of the country, but naturally it is very strong in the province of its origin. Bombay children are sure to have happy experiences on meeting their Sind brethren. And those who due to certain reasons have not been able to join the trip will be with the party in spirit.

My memory runs back five years, when in the year 1936, at the time of the Children's Gathering held at Hyderabad (Sind), we had taken a party of boys and girls from Bombay to participate in the Gathering and to go round the other important places of Sind. Most of those boys and girls have grown older

under the guidance of Shri K. B. Golwala. The centre of Chowpatty has been revived and is now working properly under the guidance of Shri V. H. Abhaya Kumar. At the suggestion of Miss P. N. Nariman, a centre will shortly be started at Colaba.

It has been decided to organise a Parents' Day to acquaint the parents and guardians of children about the Balkan-ji-Bari movement and its activities, to arrange an Associates' Day to see how they could be useful to the organisation, and to fix up a Companions' Day to make the elderly boys and girls of the Association realise its aims and objects and to work upto them. These Days, however, will be organised after our returning from Sind.

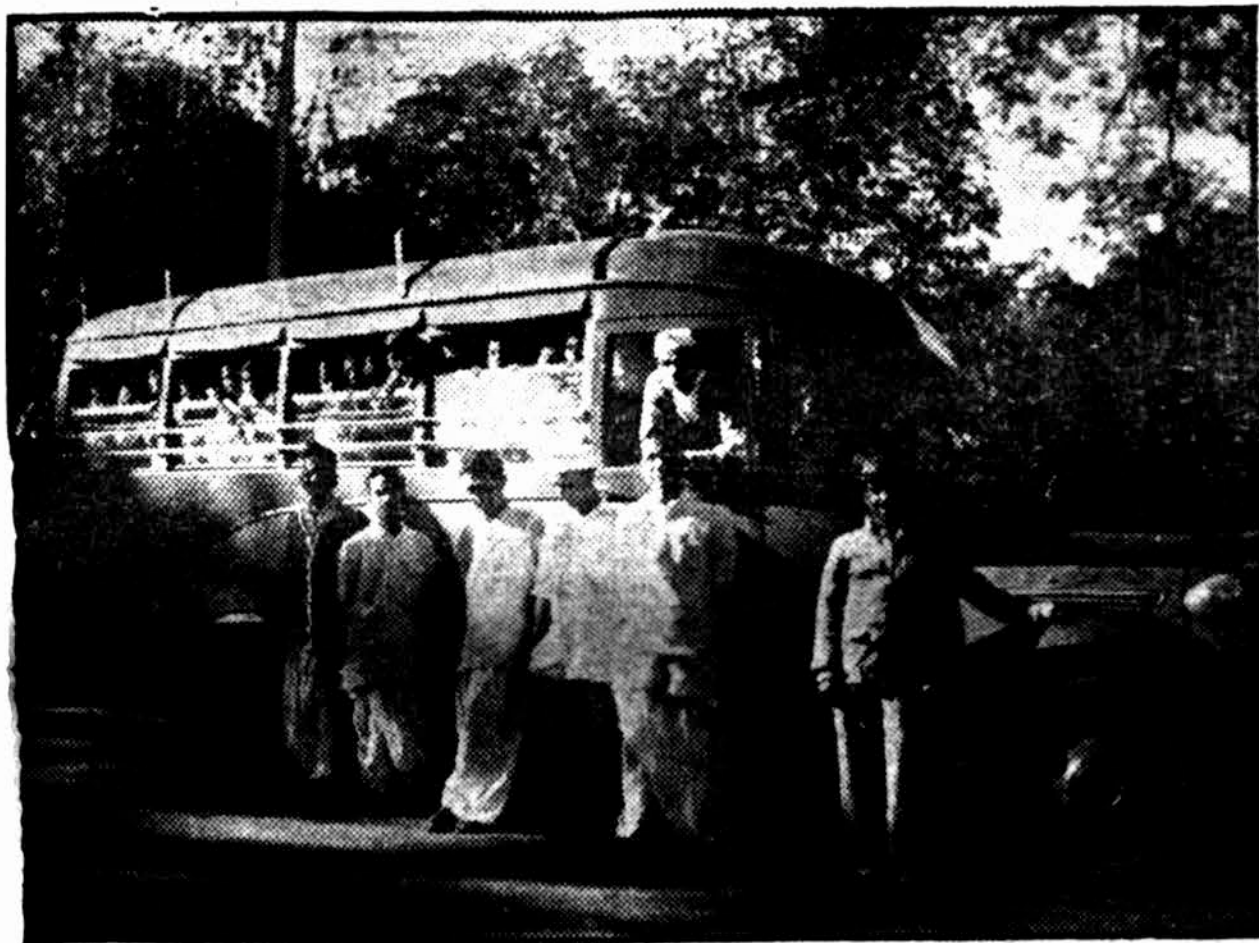
ram, Shri R. K. Prabhu, Shri O. P. Agarwal, Shri Mohanlal Mehta and Shri Prabhulal Upadhyaya. Auditor: Shri Chandulal K. Sampat.

Children's Paper

The December issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" is ready. It has a very beautiful picture of two cats on the front cover, besides a number of other pictures on the inside pages.

It contains an incident from the life of Jesus Christ, a historical note on South Africa, an article on the "romantic birth of the postage stamp", a war-time and other interesting stories and essays, besides the usual features of poems, tricks, games, smiles, etc.

If you are not its permanent subscriber, send for the copy im-



Boys and girls of almost all the Local Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari went on a whole day excursion to Marve-Manori islands recently. From Malad they went into buses to Marve and from there to Manori in boats.

photo also will be taken on the occasion. Further, he has asked me to notify that as arrangements for concessions, food, etc., are being made for the party here and in Sind, the subscriptions received will not be returned to anybody under any circumstances. Of course, no further names are being accepted after the 12th December.

Old Memories

There are just eight days left. On the ninth day, precisely on the night of Tuesday, December 23, boys and girls of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, will leave Bombay, in company of their elderly sisters and brothers, workers of the Association, for

Some are in High Schools, some in Colleges, some girls have married and some boys are in service. Yet none of us has forgotten the happy time we passed together. And you may any time see us speaking about it with enthusiasm whenever a few of the party happen to meet. I expect ours will be a larger party and we are going to enjoy happier moments this time. We shall be with each other for about 12 days: Oh, how sweet it will be!

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

Two new Balkan-ji-Bari centres have been started recently: one at Santa Cruz under the guidance of Shrimati Narbadaben Parekh and the other at Tarden

Our Helping Friends

The following have been elected office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari for the year 1941-42:—

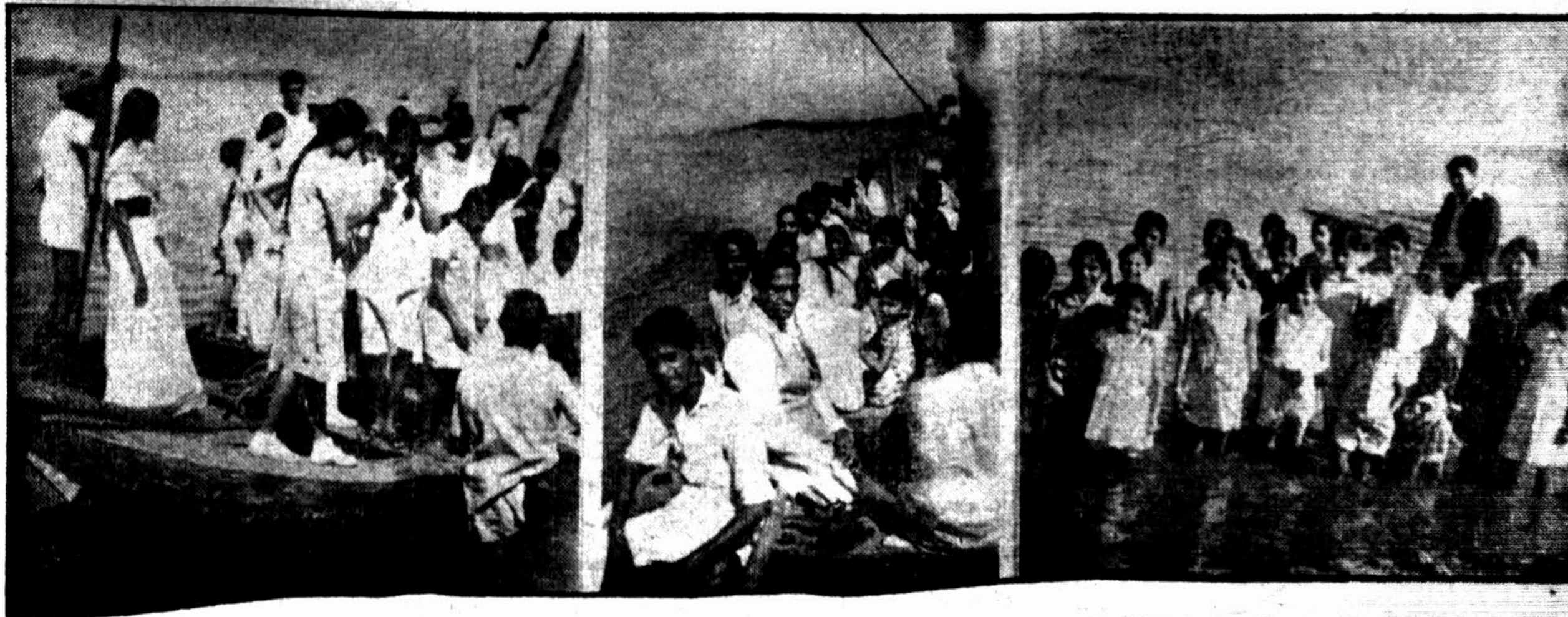
Executive Committee: President, Shri B. G. Kher; Vice-Presidents, Shrimati Tarabai M. Premchand and Shri Abidali Jaferbhai; General Secretary and Treasurer, Shri Satish P. Desai; Joint Secretaries, Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavaty and Shri Indra U. Vasavada; Members, Miss Hirabai Bhatvadekar, Shri Jayant Pandya, Shri Rakesh Shah and Shri Shewak Bhojraj.

Seven extra members on the Board of Advisers: Shrimati Narbadaben Parekh, Miss P. N. Nariman, Shri Ranchhodas Manchha-

mediately, enclosing three annas postage stamps, from the Manager, "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", 31, Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.

The New Year Number of the paper is now in press. It will be a grand issue, and will cost four annas. Reserve your copies in advance at the above address, lest you get disappointed afterwards. You are sure to like it!

*All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada*



Bombay children had a happy time at Marve-Manori islands recently, playing games and having a dip in the sea-waters.

IN A CASE LIKE THIS

DIVORCE—ONLY
SOLUTION!

Says

Regine

Dear Regine:

I never thought I would come to the place where I would ask advice from another woman, or a columnist who writes for the public but I admit I am stumped.

I am a Career woman and have been married twenty years to a man who has never earned a living. At first I didn't mind so much...because there was always something for him "just around the corner." But as the years go on and nothing materializes, things have become very bad.

He acts very low and depressed and it seems to affect me...although it has not yet affected my work. My profession takes me out in public where I have to meet many, many people...and I don't dare have anything in my manner that would savor of failure. Because such attitudes carry their own aura with them, don't you think?

Like A Mask

I know now that I should have divorced Ralph years ago...but now he has become a habit with me...and besides I am too old (fortyfour) to start out anew. I don't respect him... (how could I?) ...and he knows it. Our only child is fully grown now and quite capable of looking after himself. What should I do? I look ahead to the gray years which should be companionable, with horror and dread.

He is like a mask. He says nothing but moves in the same monotonous groove. Sometimes I think I will grow mad. I had many opportunities for marriage with other men...but stuck to him instead. Now I know the meaning of the phrase "Many a person gets stuck by sticking." What shall I do with the rest of my life. Hang myself...or just take an overdose of sleeping tablets?

SUCCESSFUL CAREER WOMAN

My dear:
I think you made your error twenty years ago. For obviously

you are a woman who has simply directed all of her energies in her own direction instead of merging them with those of her husband's. It is too bad that so few people understand that marriage is a contract not merely dividing bed and board...but heart and soul and energy as well. It is the only contract which demands full and free giving of every facility...and which cannot be successful without that giving.

Of course it is possible that your husband has neither ability or capacity to learn. He may simply be a dull, listless and sluggish moron

...perfectly happy in his dull, listless and sluggish groove.

If this is the case and you could have recognized it soon after your marriage...you should have divorced him at once.

On the other hand...it is possible that he has become discouraged by your success and so has lost all desire to make good. Many men are like this. But no men who is worth his salt will permit a woman to support him year in and year out. He would rather die a thousand deaths instead.

Only Husk Remains

I really believe my dear...that you should divorce him and give him a chance to make something of himself. I doubt now whether he can ever work in double harness with you. In a long relationship like yours where so many ghosts of resentment hover about...the air is definitely not clear.

You say you are too old to strike out for yourself. I don't agree with you. Certainly there are many men who prefer young fresh girls for wives...but there are just as many who shrink from having to pretend they are young fresh boys...and would much rather marry an able woman who can take her place at the side of a mature man with dignity. Your marriage has been scooped out, my dear. Nothing remains but the husk. And husks are miserable fare for the sunset years.

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YOU AND YOUR BABY

III—Sunbaths For Babies

By Dr. Morris Fishbein,

Editor, "Journal of The American Medical Association", and of "Hygeia", the Health Magazine.

As the summer season approaches, mothers will want to give their babies opportunity to indulge in sunbaths in the open air.

The baby should be exposed at an early age to sunshine and fresh air; there is no danger to the eyes or to the skin if exposure to the sun is begun moderately and increased gradually.

On hot days the best hours to air the baby outdoors are in the morning and late in the afternoon rather than in the extreme heat of the sun in the middle of the day. In most of our large cities, however, the sun is frequently overcast and there are only a few hours in the middle of the day when enough of the beneficial ultraviolet may come through.

Sky Shine

Small babies may be put outdoors in summer when they are one week old. In winter or fall they should not be put outdoors until five weeks old. It should be remembered that the baby is helped not only by the direct rays of the sun but also by reflected rays, or what is called "sky shine."

The outdoor temperature should be warm enough to avoid undue exposure of the child, but it is not advisable to put the child in the sun when the temperature is over 90 degrees. In some places it may be possible to expose the child to sunlight in the play pen. The child must, however, be protected against flies, wandering animals, and accident. Small ba-

A PAGE
FOR
WOMEN

bles are probably better protected if they are permitted to get the sun while lying in the carriage or some other protected carrier.

The child may lie in shirt and diaper, with head, arms and legs bare. It may be permissible, after the child is somewhat tanned, to allow it to lie in the sun, completely stripped or in a sunsuit.

Gradual Increase

After a few exposures of the head, arms and legs, lasting about five minutes—that is to say, two and one half minutes front and two and one half minutes back—the time is increased until the period of the sunbath is fifteen minutes.

Another minute or more may be added each day. Then the child is ready for the complete sunbath and may be started again at five minutes for the entire body, increasing every day until the child has forty-five minutes in reflected or controlled sunlight each day.

Children may become ill from an overdose of exposure to the sun. This illness is manifested not only by redness and blistering of the skin but sometimes by fever and even prostration. Children should always acquire sun-tan gradually. Remember also that the child should be given plenty of fluids as a protection against overheating from the sun.

(COPYRIGHT.)

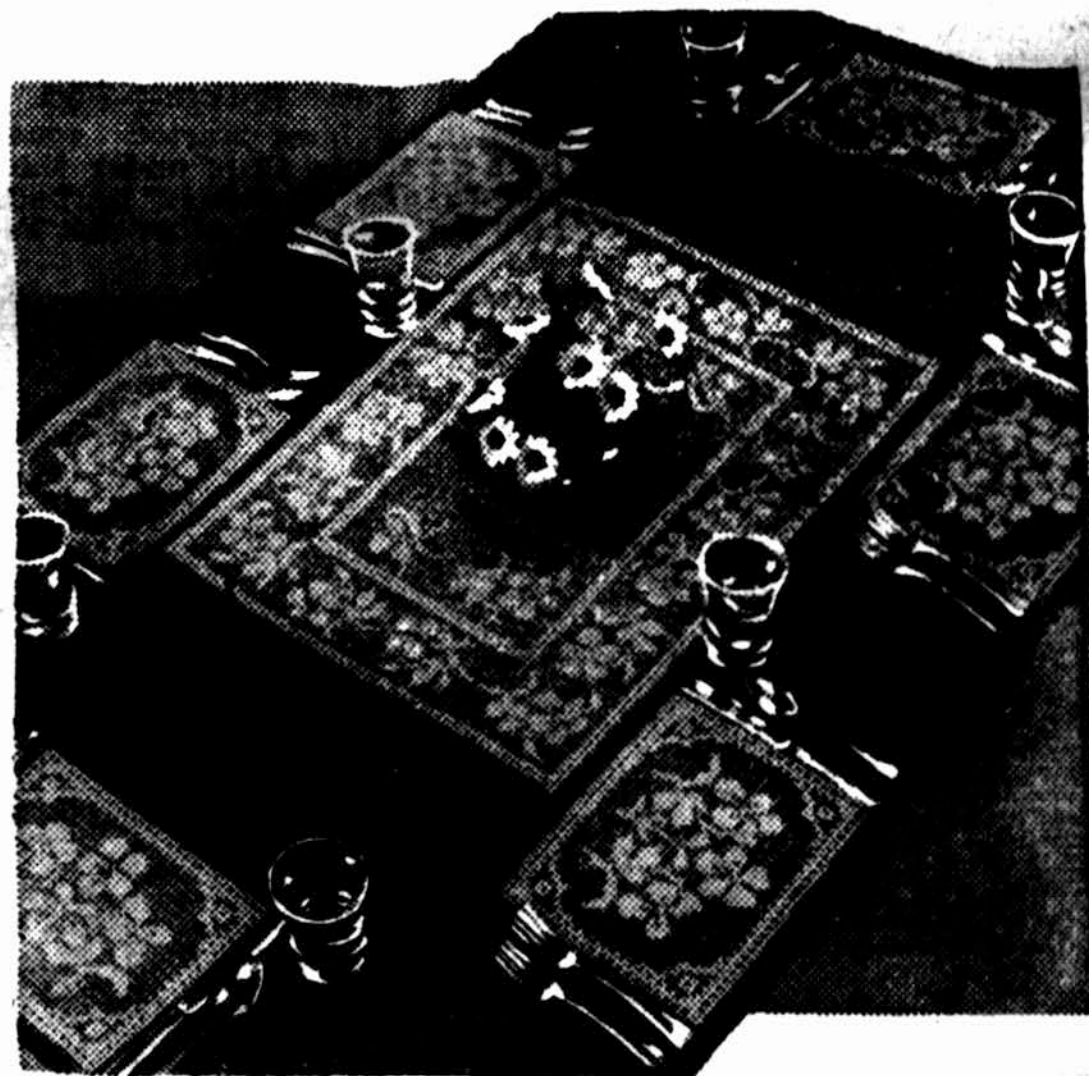
NEXT WEEK: WHEN BABY IS SICK.

"Do you think you could learn to love me?"
"Perhaps. But if I were a man, I'd hate to think I was an acquired taste."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



PANSY CENTERPIECE AND DOILY IN FILET



This set can be used for several purposes. You will be delighted to serve on these attractive doilies when not using them under your vases, lamps and other articles throughout the house. The centerpiece measures 22 by 31 inches if made with size 30 cotton and the doily, 8½ by 11 inches.

(Copyright.)

Meet The President At Home

(Continued from Page 3)

Fully furnished and equipped, and with a couple permanently established as staff and caretakers, the cottage has long since justified its existence. The huge stone fireplace in the big living room is flanked at the right by a deeply cushioned lounge chair upholstered in smooth brown fabric with the initials "F. D. R." appliqued in white down the back.

A gift from the upholsterers' union, it is one of the pieces that help to give the place a lived-in look. Another is an old-fashioned rocking chair, in which the master of the house likes to sit outside the sliding doors when the weather is warm enough. He gazes down the abrupt slopes in springtime upon budding black oaks and blossoming dogwood trees, or contemplates the progress of the rhododendrons that border the porch.

No sooner does a cavalcade of cars sweeping up the driveway at Hyde Park House herald the coming of the President than the Stars and Stripes are flung to the breezes from the standard over the door, and the President's own flag, with the arms of the United States in white on a blue field,

scrutiny of at least half a dozen of these soft-stepping inspectors, who materialize in rotation outside their several posts.

Girding the "big house" is a chain of powerful spotlights, set low against the green lawns on stout metal posts. They burn all night, every night the President spends beneath that roof. Any possible prowler would have to cross this floodlighted area, in full view of the sentries, to reach the residence itself.

Daily Routine

About 11 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt usually calls it a day and goes to his room, but he does not always go directly to bed. He habitually works every evening after dinner, and frequently takes unfinished tasks upstairs with him. He sleeps late, coming down stairs again about 10, having read the newspapers and breakfasted in his room.

His preference is for a modern glass coffee maker, the kind in which the liquid bubbles up and then seeps down again, and in which the colour and strength of the brew are plainly discernible.

laid back and forth—the affairs of the nation are directed for the duration of the President's lingerings at Hyde Park. Out of it has issued news of far-reaching import, such as the recent revelation of the economic moves in restraint of Japan. From here he sallies forth each afternoon at the wheel of his own little car, on business or recreation bent, but always trailed by the Secret Service crew.

The program may be only a trip around the grounds for a general survey of the properties—checking on his crop of Christmas trees grown for the market for a number of years, inspecting a roadway in need of repair or examining a fence the superintendent has reported in need of replacement. Perhaps it's a quick trip to the farm of his tenant, Moses Smith, to see about that new well which must be dug; or even to view the field he has planted with corn in front of the new Roosevelt Library.

This last is a sort of vicarious responsibility, for the ground belongs to the government, being part of the eighteen acres ceded by him when the museum and

Since there exists among the motoring hordes of the country a clutching curiosity about everything connected with the President of the United States, revenue from the influx of Summer visitors compares favourably with that from the community's one other notable economic asset. This is a trucking plant for the distribution of dairy products which gives employment to about seventy-five people.

Hyde Parkers, in the main are not the acquisitive, enterprising type. They have the ready friendliness of people in small Western towns. Quiet, substantial folk, there is about them plenty of evidence of an inherited stolidity from their Dutch Ancestors. Even the relative newcomers—those who arrived, say, only twenty years or more ago accept the proximity of Neighbour Roosevelt without much flutter.

Actually, politically, the town has never plumped for Mr. Roosevelt, even though he has always managed to carry his own district. Mathematically, stubbornly, it remains Republican, and though he has good friends and even rabid enthusiasts here, the ranking resident is not universally popular. The distance between the villagers and the President remains as fixed and literal as the distance between Hyde Park and the Roosevelt home.

Village Centre

Zepf's—a tripartite block of stores that in combination offer sodas, "regular dinners", cocktails, toilet articles and sundries—is the center from which village life radiates. Mrs. Roosevelt dashes in occasionally for newspapers or candy, to the delight of tourists loitering there. State troopers, Secret Service men, White House correspondents and others drop in frequently during the warmer months. And if in former Summers a tall and toothy, bareheaded young man beamed at you from behind the marble fountain, it could have been one of the Roosevelt boys, who used to dote on rustling up their own ice-cream sodas. Now, minus a bit of that youthful effervescence, they are decorously on the chromium and red lacquer stools and wait for service with the rest of the trade.

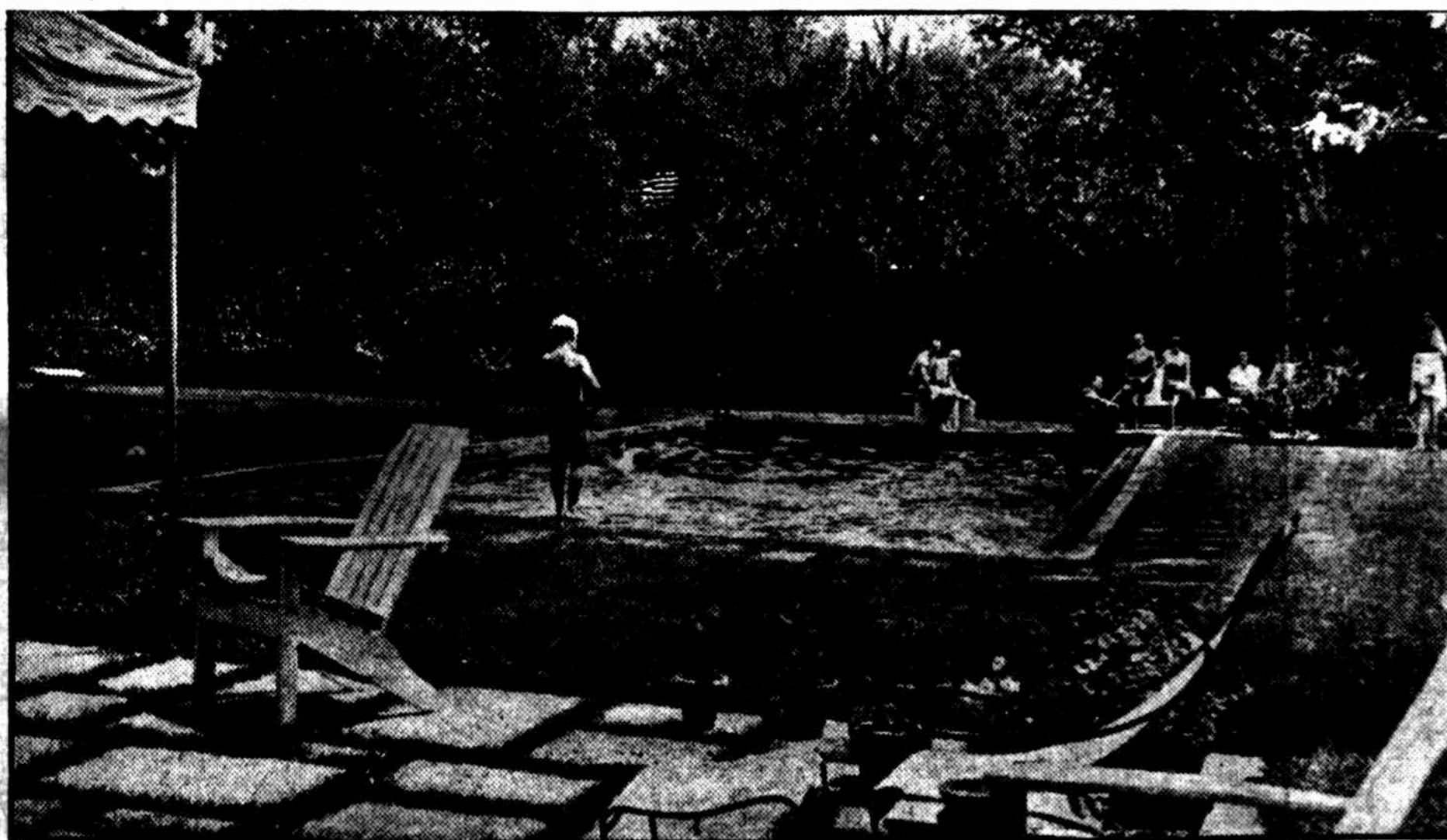
On the west side of the highway in the lone business block Zepf's has for neighbours on the north the now abandoned old post-office—a shabby, yellow-painted wooden structure with an old-fashioned porch and vacant, dusty windows; a neat, gray frame building that is the community firehouse, where Mr. Roosevelt has been a volunteer fireman for more than a quarter of a century; a couple of minor shops, and on the corner, the Hyde Park pharmacy. To the south are a grocery and an unoccupied store-room that extends to the corner.

Eastward Zepf's contemplates a vacant lot, directly opposite. Cater-cornered toward the street are a row of comfortable stucco and frame residences, and at the same angle to the left, up the street, the low white frame garage and the plate-glass salesroom of the Hyde Park Motor Company. Proprietor of garage and salesroom is Elmer Van Wagner, Town Supervisor and outstanding figure among the Hyde Park conferees of the President.

Special Attractions

Just round the corner and back, on a short residential street,

(Continued on page 29)



The swimming pool on the Roosevelt Estate. F.D.R. is greatly fond of swimming.

having been run down atop the White House as he left, is run up to show that he is in residence.

Seclusion—Main Aim

Ever since the war emergency grew tense and pressure at the national capital increased accordingly, the routine of his Hyde Park visits has been altered. Seclusion is the chief aim now. Formerly the foyer buzzed with arrivals; now visitors' lists have been pared to a minimum, and even the town officials, who always had a quick route to his ear and presence, have had to forfeit discussion with him of their community problems. Only the most urgent matters are submitted to him, and every effort is made to guard his hours of sleep, purposefully extended beyond his usual allotment.

For these trips his irreducible retinue includes a coterie of newspaper and radio representatives, his staff of personal secretaries, a few camera men and a full corps of Secret Service operatives. Usually he is also accompanied by some member of his family, and always by his cherished Scottie, Fala, writes Kathleen McLaughlin in "New York Times" Magazine.

While the Presidential secretariat may expect some slackening of onerous duties here, even greater alertness is indicated for the men detailed to guard the Chief Executive. Dotted about the lawns and in the woods beyond are numerous sentry boxes, of the general size and aspect of telephone booths.

Each has its occupant when the President is about, and in broadest daylight or in blackest night anyone who enters upon the premises undergoes the candid

Except for infrequent dinners at the home of his cousin, Miss Laura Delano, at Barrytown, north of Hyde Park, the President takes no meals outside his own home during his stays there. And even his trusted friends at Zepf's catered for the picnic given for King George and Queen Elizabeth at Dutchess Hill a couple of years ago, one rule was not relaxed—Secret Service men sampled all of the food before it reached his plate.

Sometimes noon means a break in his day, for luncheon with one or two guests. Otherwise he works straight through from 10 until about 4, taking a tray on his desk instead of a formal meal. At 4 he customarily knocks off until dinner time, resuming work afterward.

Historic Room

In the right wing of the Hyde Park house is a compact little room that was once the school-room, long since commandeered by the President for an office. In the stone archway of the porch outside still dangles the old school bell, its metal clapper gathering rust. The room is lined from floor to ceiling with bookshelves, and happily cluttered with mementos of his earlier career. Just above the inside door leading from the hall is a framed white placard, lettered in black, "New York." He carried it at the Democratic convention in Baltimore, the time he leaped into the aisle and led a parade for Woodrow Wilson, when his State delegation was split on the candidate. It turned the tide and his World War predecessor was elected.

From this tiny room—so inadequate for his press conferences that the platoon of reporters often spills over on to the porch and the steps outside, and questions and answers have to be re-

archives center were erected. When it was estimated that the plot would cost about \$2,000 a year for upkeep, he proposed that he be authorized to farm the land, thus making the acreage work for its keep. The corn is flourishing.

On less strenuous days his 4 o'clock rambles lead toward Val-Kill, via the short-cut woods road that emerges at Violet Avenue directly beside the houses owned by Hall Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt's brother, only "a hoot and a holler" north of the Val-Kill entrance. If headed for his own small house he follows the same route.

For a long time now the President's personal contacts with the life of the village have been limited almost entirely to his appearances there to register his vote or to attend church services. An unpretentious, drowsy little Hudson River community of some 800 souls, neither more nor less slightly than scores of similar places, Hyde Park sustains no inducements to investors and claims no individuality beyond its distinction as the home town of the man in the White House.

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PUZZLES and PASTIMES

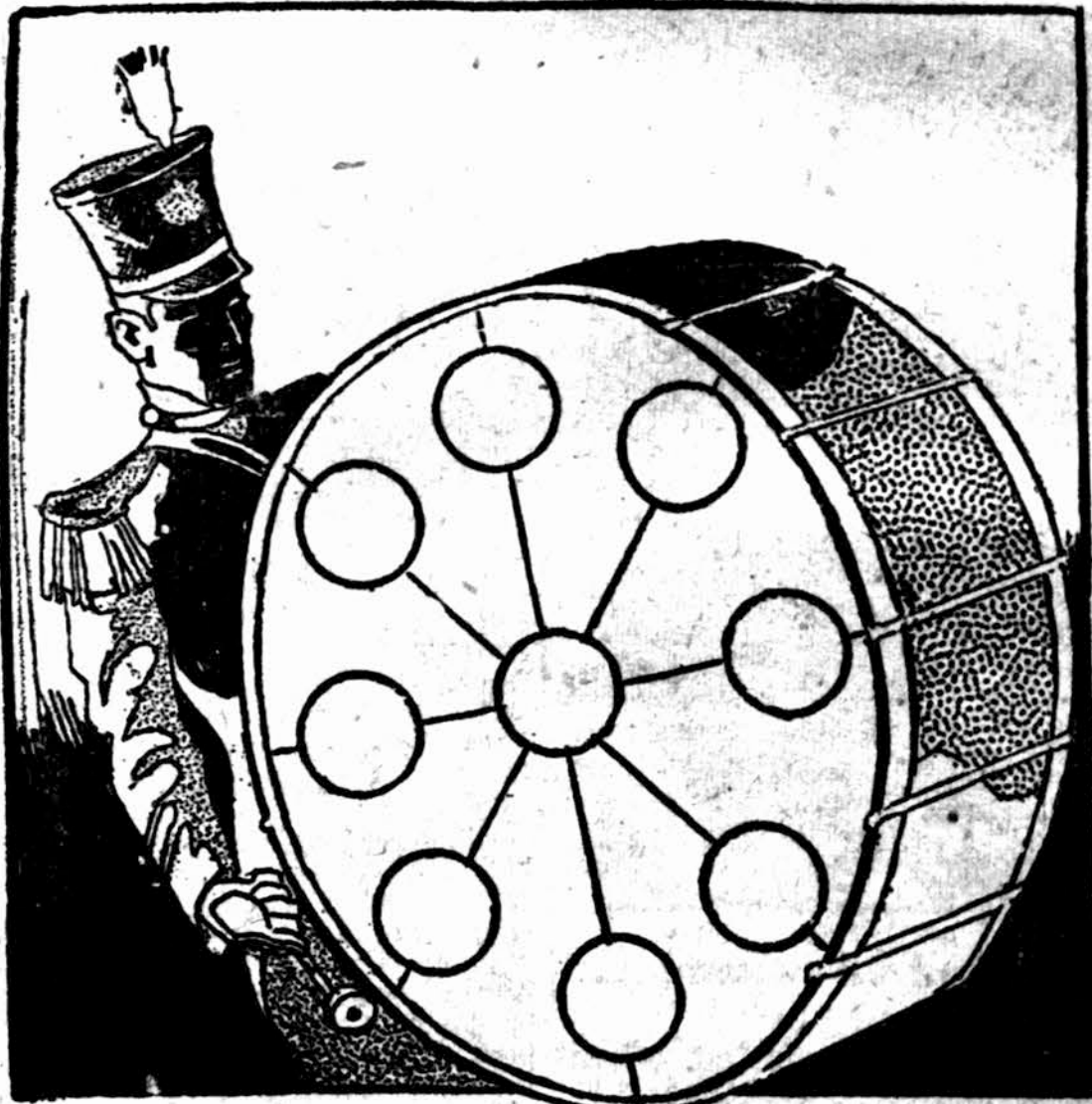
((FOR SOLUTIONS SEE
PAGE 30))

HOW'S YOUR MILITARY KNOWLEDGE?

THE battle of wits will now begin. If you have been keeping abreast of World War No. 2, then you may wish to refresh your memory about things military. A blitzkrieg attack on the following questions will result in unconditional surrender. Should you achieve a perfect score, we award you with a Croix de Quiz in the battle of wits!

1. A marine is sometimes referred to familiarly as (a) gendarme, (b) leatherneck, (c) mariner.
2. The greatest losses sustained by both sides in the Civil War were at (a) Bull Run, (b) Atlanta, (c) Gettysburg.
3. The men who dig the trenches are called (a) trenchermen, (b) sappers, (c) sand hogs.
4. The Battle of Balaklava became famous as (a) Custer's Last Stand, (b) The Charge of the Light Brigade, (c) The Retreat from Moscow.
5. "Lafayette, we are here" were the immortal words of (a) Col. Edwin M. Stanton, (b) General Pershing, (c) George Washington.
6. Greek soldiers wearing skirts are known as (a) Highlanders, (b) Evzones, (c) Zouaves.
7. During the Renaissance if you had wanted to hire some mercenaries, you would have asked for (a) condottieri, (b) Hessians, (c) conquistadores.
8. Military observation balloons were first used in (a) World War, (b) Franco-Prussian War, (c) Civil War.
9. In the U. S. Army the higher rank is (a) lieutenant-colonel, (b) captain, (c) major.
10. The Confederates used one of these animals during the Civil War (a) llamas, (b) elephants, (c) camels.
11. The Japanese first used one of the following to carry messages (a) bees, (b) pigeons, (c) cormorants.
12. Initials K.P. stand for (a) khaki poilu, (b) kitchen police, (c) Kentucky Pioneer.
13. A president of the U. S. receives a salute of (a) 19 guns, (b) 17 guns, (c) 21 guns.
14. One of these is not an actual member of the U. S. Army (a) yardbird, (b) doughboy, (c) top-kick.
15. Small French fortifications were called (a) palisades, (b) pillboxes, (c) parapets.
16. Tommy is the nickname given to soldiers of (a) United States, (b) Australia, (c) England.
17. The well-known baseball star drafted was (a) Benny McCoy of the Athletics, (b) Hank Greenberg of the Tigers, (c) Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees.
18. A platoon in the Infantry consists of (a) 3 squads, (b) 9 squads, (c) 6 squads.
19. The panzers used by the Germans are (a) planes, (b) tanks, (c) machine guns.
20. When a soldier is allowed to leave camp for a visit, he is said to be on (a) sabbatical leave, (b) furlough, (c) furlong.

Beat the Number Drum



THE big parade here is a procession of digits 1 to 9 in the circles around the big drum. But the line of march must be so arranged that you can get a total of 15 by adding the figures in each straight line. You've done more difficult puzzles, so strike up the band!

Shufflets of Weapons

IF a certain letter is added to each word of the following group and all the letters are shuffled to form a new word, you will have the name of a weapon in each case and the letters added will spell out a four-letter word.

- LEAN plus — shuffles to ————
FIRE plus — shuffles to ————
BARS plus — shuffles to ————
RODS plus — shuffles to ————

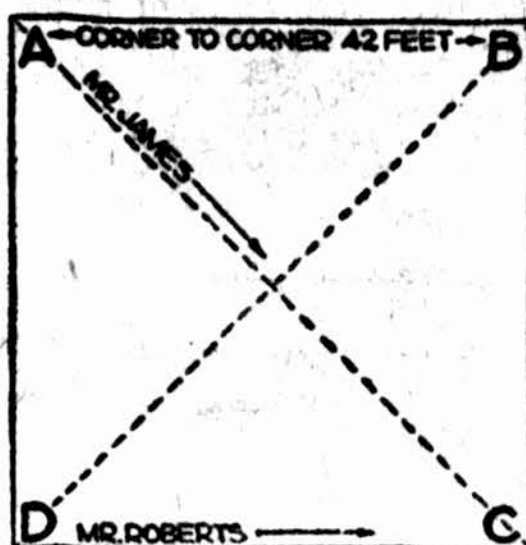
Where Will They Meet?

HERE is an interesting little mathematical problem calculated to keep the average puzzle solver busy for quite a while.

The accompanying diagram indicates a square plot of ground. For purposes of identification the four corners are marked A, B, C and D. The distance from corner to corner is 42 feet.

Standing at corner A is Mr. James and at corner D is Mr. Roberts. At a given signal both men start walking and, for the purpose of this problem, it must be assumed that they walk at exactly the same pace.

Mr. James' route is as follows: From A to C, to B, to D, to A, to B, to C and thence to A. Mr. Roberts takes this route: D to C, to B, to A, to C, to D, to B and back to D.



Now, somewhere, while covering their respective routes, these two men are going to meet. Can you figure out exactly where that will be and how far each of them will have traveled before they do meet?

Five and Ten Word Game

CAN you change a five into a ten or a ten into a five? If you think you can, here is a new kind of puzzle that will not only test your wits but your vocabulary as well.

The object of FIVE AND TEN is to reconstruct the ten-letter keyword. You are given the definitions of ten five-letter words

which were formed with the letters in the keyword. Each word will give you at least one letter in the keyword as indicated by the numbers. For example, the first definition above is solved by the word OATHS. The letter H shown by the number 0 is the last letter of the keyword. Now, go on from there.

Keyword: _____

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

0 ADJURATIONS

2 ONES

8 APPENDAGES

6 ROMAN

9 FEMALE RELATIVES

4 BOLTS

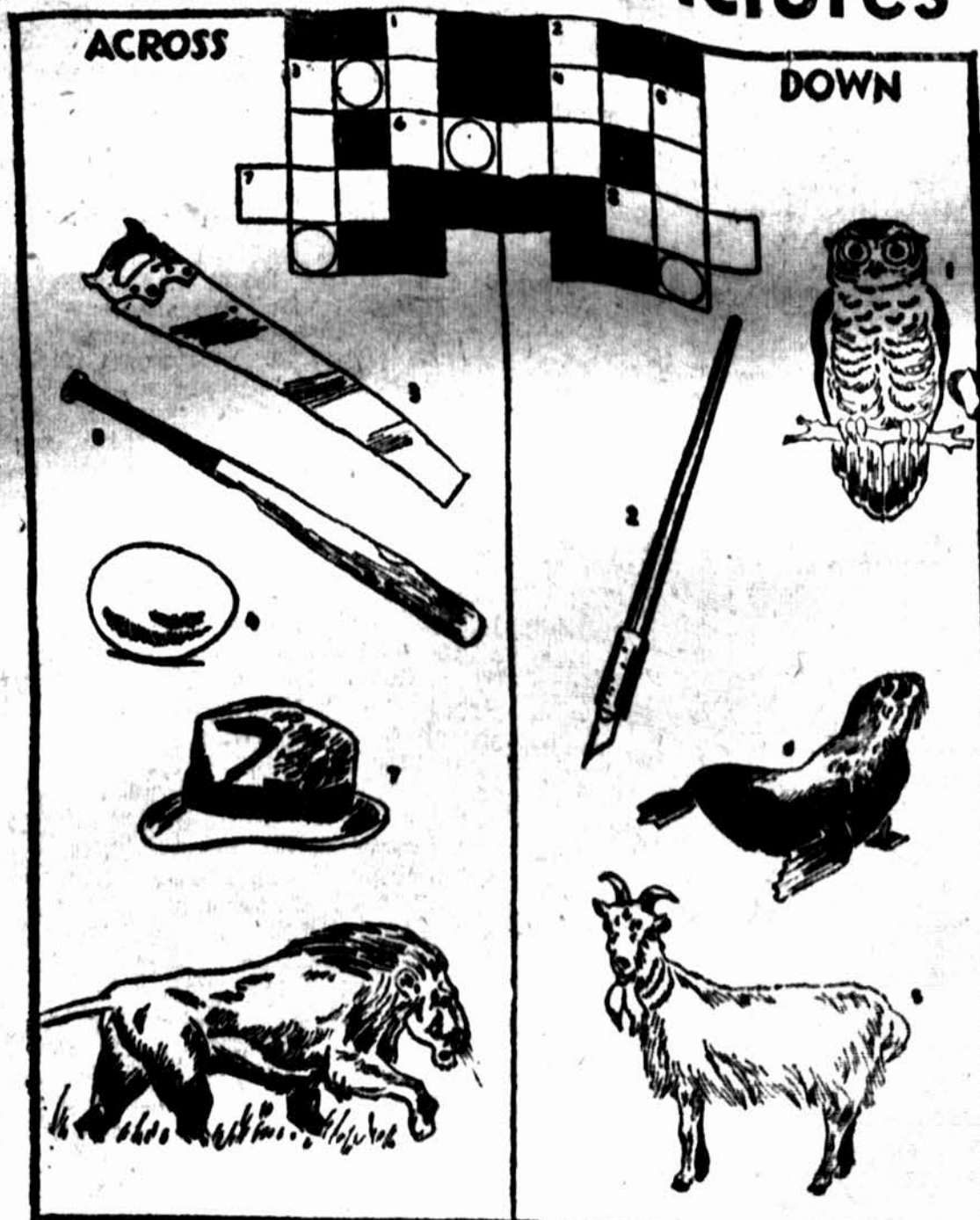
7 SIMPLETONS

5 PARTICLES

3 BLEMISH

1 A DOG

Crossword in Pictures



HERE is a crossword puzzle that has pictures instead of definitions. Place the names of the pictures in the squares across and down as in a regular crossword puzzle and according to their numbers. When you have finished, then rearrange the letters in the circles to spell the name of what you find at the end of a donkey.

BRITAIN'S SHOCK TROOPS

(Continued from Page 6)

It was a minute on the beach while the section leaders collected their men behind them; then, without a word spoken, they were off to their objectives.

We could just discern the line of the escarpment ahead, slightly more solid than the starless sky. I had been busy with watch and note-book checking the time of the boats beaching and disembarking. It had all gone like a training exercise. The boats hit the beach in line, emptied and reversed their engines. They are out of sight in one direction and the men are out of sight in another in a few seconds. Then officers of the H.Q. follow them, and the beach is empty.

There is a check in front, and I go forward to find what it is. I find three parallel lines of men crossing a deep water-logged anti-tank ditch that had not been visible in any air photographs. It seems an odd place for a ditch, but there it is and loses us 20 minutes, for in the dark we cannot let the men scatter as we would in daylight. They must keep within touch of one another, and the first must wait for the last to come up with them.

It was a beast of a ditch. Then the climb started. We had studied it in a spectroscope, but comforted ourselves with the reflection that everything looks steeper that it is through this device. Our "wadi" was precipitous and composed of loose stones. All through our training we had practised moving at night, and on roads or solid rock we were almost noiseless, as we wore rubber or crepe-soled boots. Now, however, the din of men scrambling up in the darkness seemed deafening; stones came thudding down from above gathering little avalanches as they came.

Bullets Sing Overhead

Suddenly there were three rapid shots, and bullets sang overhead. The line paused for half a second, and was then pushing on. In the lull I thought: "That has finished it. They have let us get ashore, and now they have caught us very nicely on the cliff face. We were not as clever as we thought at keeping the secret."

But when we pushed forward again, there were no more shots, and I thought: "It was a single sentry. He has gone back to raise the garrison. But we'll be on top by the time they are in position."

In spite of our hard training, the climb took it out of us. We were rather behind in our timings. It was now a quarter to one, and at a quarter past two we should begin our withdrawal to the boats. It did not allow much time for delay, but the forward parties were already well on their way into the town. No sound came from them, and I suddenly realised that the place was empty. The H.Q. set up as an observation post, near a great assembly of transport units which had been reported there; in front another of the troops was entering a former Italian barracks. Further on again other troops which had landed lower down were pushing up into the further side of the town.

There was complete silence for about half an hour. We knew that the various parties were getting to their objectives and setting their demolition charges.

Suddenly from all sides detonations began. We were able to plot them pretty exactly. "That's the coast defence battery on the hill"; "that's the road bridge."

Splendid Red Fire

And at the same time a splendid red fire mounted and curled half a mile away in the old barracks. They had found a store of new motor tyres—a precious thing in a desert—and it blazed gloriously. And still there was no sign of the enemy.

At last a patrol of two motor cycles driving all out without lights came roaring down the main road. Everyone near had a shot at them with Tommy guns and grenades, but they got through somehow. They were not easy targets. It was very lucky really that they did escape, for it was through them that the enemy learned, as we particularly wanted them to learn, that a landing was taking place.

Had they merely seen the blaze and heard the demolition charges from a distance, they might have

taken us for an air raid. As it was, the impression which these men carried was of a town strongly in enemy hands, and it was due to their report that our major success was achieved. They did exactly what the higher command wanted, and sent a strong detachment of tanks.

Our work finished, we returned to our beaches. The way down was lighted by the burning stores, where the flames now mounted high up to the sky.

The boats had been lying off, and now came into the beaches. The wind had risen; there was a heavy surf pounding the shingle and washing over the ledges of sand; the naval party had a job to keep them. Heading to the shore, one boat got her propeller screw fouled in the kedge-anchor, breached to, and was thrown up on to a shelf of sand. They destroyed her with a grenade on the petrol tank, and the little bay was lit up by this second fire, so that we should have made an easy target for the enemy on the heights above.

No Sign Of Enemy

But no enemy came. The sea was a great deal heavier than was healthy for these flat-bottomed, rather awkward draft, and all had difficulties of one kind or another in getting away. The ramp of my boat got jammed, and for half an hour we floated in the bay while all other boats disappeared back to the ship while two men cut through the steel cable with a bayonet. Eventually we got her going, and came alongside of the ship just as they had despaired of us. One boat failed to find the rendezvous, but sailed into Tobruk the next day.

As we sailed, we saw parachute flares dropping over the town from enemy reconnaissance aeroplanes. The time-table had worked out to the minute, with nothing to spare. The only misadventure which marred the success of the night was the loss of a boat-load of men who from the top of the escarpment took themselves on to a beach where there was no boat waiting. But we had made all our objectives.

There is no measure upon earth. Nay, they wither, root and stem If an end be set to them.

—Laurence Binyon.

MEET THE PRESIDENT AT HOME

(Continued from Page 27)

stands the turreted and now historic Town Hall, where, in three successive campaigns, Franklin Delano Roosevelt has come to cast his vote for the Democratic nominee for the Presidency—himself. Like many of the houses, it is a frame structure, painted white, and like them it carries a green trim. It is set amid spacious lawns, its wide entrance steps reaching the pathway that serves for sidewalk.

Still farther west at the end of the same block is a tiny cream-colored chapel that serves in the colder Winter months as the setting for religious services for parishioners of the Episcopal Church of St. James, of which the President, following his father, has been senior warden for twenty years. The chapel has served twice that long as a vestryman of St. James, the dignified small edifice two miles north of Hyde Park on the Post Road.

Two fieldstone buildings stand out in the community as special attractions for the nomads. One is the new postoffice, in the Dutch-Colonial style, dedicated by the President the day after he shattered the third-term tradition. It is an exterior reproduction of the home of John Bard, early Hyde Park settler, and is still faintly redolent of fresh paint and new metal. A white latticed well-head on the landscaped grounds is a copy of the original on the Bard property.

The other is the small, square house, also in the Dutch-Colonial type indigenous to the region, set behind a high white picket fence on the corner opposite the empty storeroom. A plaque over the doorway identifies as the James Roosevelt Memorial Library, donated by Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, the President's mother, in honor of her late husband.

Such is Hyde Park. From the upper floors of his mother's home the President can look up the Hudson almost to the spot where his trapper ancestor, Nicholas Roosevelt, crouched over an Indian campfire about 1630, dicker-ing with his redskin friends for beaver pelts or a silver fox skin. He can—but it is probably a long while since he has spent any of his precious leisure in such contemplation.

Current affairs press too hard at his heels. There is too much to be done.

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Cross-Quiz Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

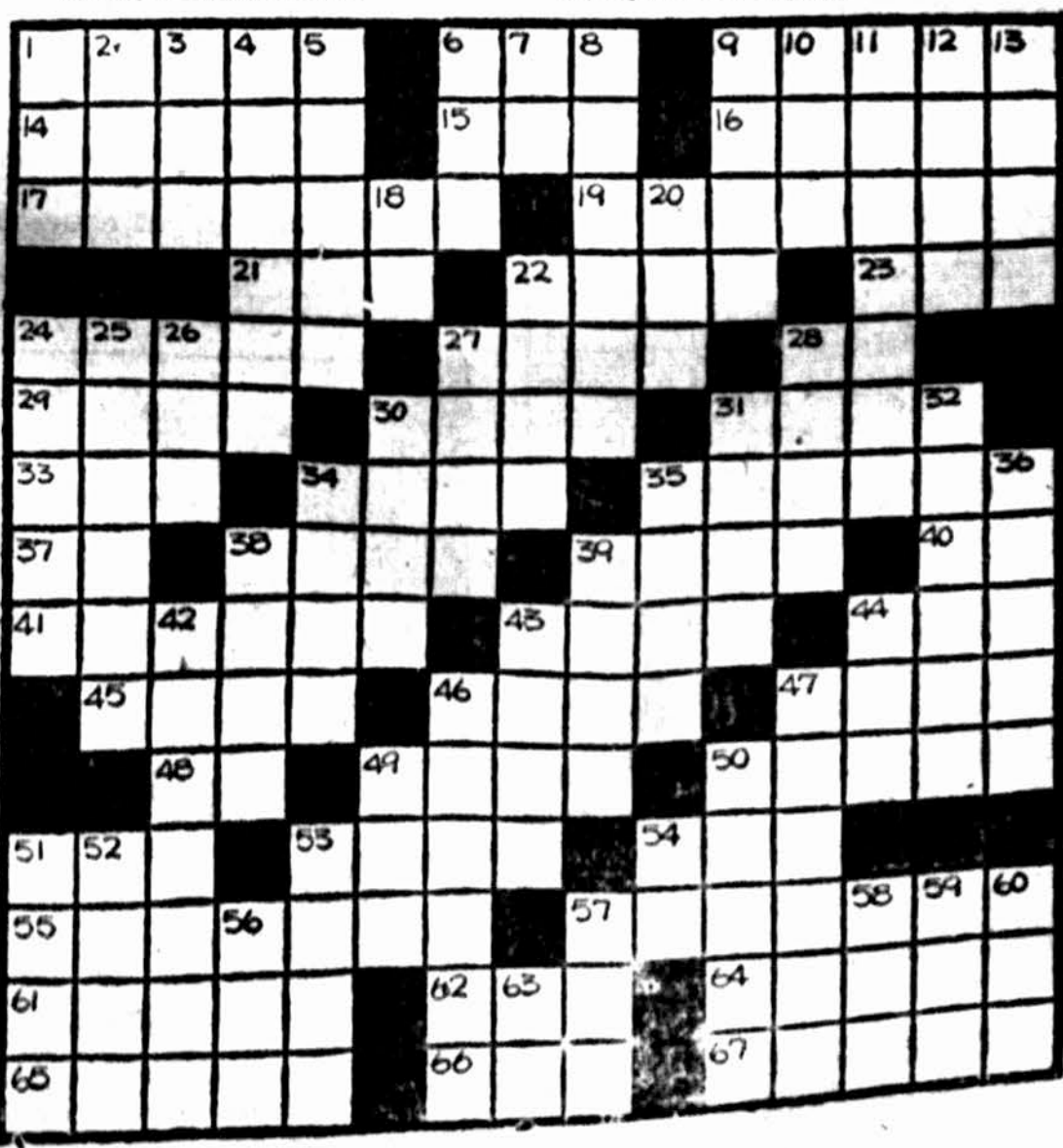
- 1—What French scientist discovered radium?
- 6—Despicable person
- 8—Who was the weaver hero of a George Elliot novel?
- 14—What fictional character went through the looking glass?
- 15—Unit
- 16—Join
- 17—Receded
- 19—In what town is the Pennsylvania Military College located?
- 21—Spanish Christian champion
- 22—Who was the husband of Ruth, a woman of Moab?
- 23—Employ
- 24—South American republic
- 27—Periods of time
- 28—Abraham's birthplace
- 29—Wander
- 30—Who heads the Congressional committee investigating Un-American activities?
- 31—Date of work
- 32—Some
- 34—What former American vice-president killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel?
- 35—Uttered harsh noises
- 37—Symbol for neon
- 38—Down
- 39—Salutation
- 40—Egyptian sun god
- 41—Compound ethers
- 43—Pestive
- 44—Chop
- 45—Certain card
- 46—Masculine name
- 47—Dry multiple fruit
- 48—Symbol for iridium
- 49—Dry
- 50—Softens
- 51—Plant juice
- 53—Entrance
- 54—Goddess of the dawn
- 55—Perplexing question
- 57—Fragile
- 61—Lubricated
- 62—Note in Guido's scale
- 64—Finch
- 65—Siberian forest
- 66—River island
- 67—Cornered

VERTICAL

- 1—Vehicle
- 2—Rubber tree
- 3—Cart-wheel rut (Scot.)
- 4—Pendent ice mass
- 5—Weird
- 6—Fish
- 7—Indefinite article
- 8—Lures
- 9—Important British controlled canal
- 10—Those in power
- 11—Pill
- 12—Sweetshop

- 13—Withered
- 18—Diminutive of Edward
- 20—Possesses
- 22—What heavyweight champion lost his title to James Braddock in 1935?
- 24—What American journalist wrote "Red Badge of Courage"?
- 25—Upright
- 26—Climbing plant
- 27—Dreadful
- 28—What mountain system separates Europe from Asia?
- 30—Presses for payment
- 31—Assam silk worm
- 32—Calm
- 34—Inter
- 35—Telephone's inventor
- 36—Who was vice-president under the Coolidge administration?

- 38—Antlered animal
- 39—Adamant
- 42—What Italian African coastal region became the center for German-Italian reinforcements?
- 43—Manner of walk
- 44—Very warm
- 46—What peninsula on the coast of the Black Sea was a battle-ground, 1864-1866?
- 47—What United States general was killed in his last stand against the Indians in 1876?
- 49—Citrus drink
- 50—Damp
- 51—Blemish
- 52—Solo
- 53—What former Metropolitan diva wrote "Men and Tenors"?
- 54—Symbol for erbium
- 56—Implore
- 57—Nocturnal winged mammal
- 58—Thrice (mous.)
- 59—Recline
- 60—Complete
- 63—Symbol for lithium



MOSCOW CALLING

(Continued From Page 4)

report, and distinction to the worker. "The foreman of the converting shop of the Karakshay smelting works in Kazakhstan increased the copper smelting output by 50 per cent, increasing the efficiency of the converter by 15 per cent and reducing the time of the process by an hour..." Discoveries of new mineral resources far behind the danger area increase in importance as the industrial North and Ukraine come into the fighting zone:

"Large coal deposits have been located in Uzbekistan, and ten thousand collective farmers will work the mines by the open trench method. Engineers from the Stalin Canal work will be in charge, and they expect that thousands of tons of coal will be produced in the next two months."

Nazi Atrocity

With the intensification of the struggle, there is less and less emphasis on the German soldier being a decent fellow, apart from being under Hitler's orders. Atrocity stories now pour forth every day. One example will show the type.

"The Fascist beasts avenge themselves with unheard-of cruelty upon the peaceful population of the Soviet Ukraine. In the village of Samalovka of the Dnepropetrovsk Province, the Fascists penned up all the people and ordered them to build a bridge over the river. The peasants were forced to carry heavy logs and stones; many women and old men fell under the overpowering weight.

The Fascist hangmen forced the exhausted people to their feet with bayonets and lashes. The old collective farmer, Vandenko, attempting to protect his wife, who fell, was stabbed with a bayonet by a German N. C. O. In the village of Ekaterinovka, the Germans broke into the house of the Chairman of the village co-operative, cap-

tured his daughters, dishonoured them and tortured them to death in a bestial way..."

There is still some attempt to put the final blame upon Hitler. The broadcast of a "Pravda" leader this week said: "... But the Fascist soldiery only carries out Hitler's orders. It was he who declared that he intended to exterminate the Slavonic nations as one exterminates insect pests. It was he who boasted, in his madness, that he will bring up a generation which will terrorise the world. It was he who declared that there are no such things as conscience, honour and morals."

Tribute To Britain

There is recognition of Britain's present efforts and no criticism, so far, of their extent. "The heroic resistance of the Red Army, together with the intensified British blockade and the constant bombing of Germany's industrial centres by the U.S.S.R. and Britain, drain the resources of Hitler's Germany."

As the war eats into Russia's industrial centres in Europe, the need for intensified effort on the part of industries in the safe areas increases. Increasing attention to this is being paid in broadcast propaganda, of which this appeal to railwaymen is typical:

"The task of railway workers in the grave hour of our country is to organise the speedy transport of men and materials to the front, and of raw materials to the factories... In many railways the speed of trains has already been increased by twenty per cent, and the time for loading and unloading wagons reduced by from one and a half to two hours... The North Donetz Railway can now make repairs while a train is in the station; wheels can be changed in forty minutes."

And coupled with general encouragement are particular instances of good work: "... two hanovites doing two 'norms' per month ago at the station of Kag-

anovich the names of fifteen Stak-shift were put up. Now fifty people are doing three 'norms' per shift. Comrade Katolik, of the railway carriage repair-shop, exceeded his quota by 350 per cent.

So far from giving German propaganda any material with which to emphasise its much-publicised talk of the anti-religious attitude of the Soviet Government, the Moscow radio has started to report any instances of support from churches abroad, telling home listeners, for instance, that in the U.S.A., "Russian and Orthodox Church communities, and the United Russian Orthodox Brotherhood, which has a membership of several thousand, have called for help for the U.S.S.R."

ANOTHER VITAL HIGHWAY

(Continued from Page 5)

a good deal of unwelcome curiosity was aroused.

No one, however, was more anxious to prevent the infiltration of Russian influence than the Chinese Government itself. Three things made the reduction of such influence possible during 1940. The first was the diminished flow of military supplies from the Soviet end. After her accord with Germany Russia either decided to cut down her aid to China for diplomatic reasons or felt the need to conserve all military resources for her own use until the international situation had cleared. The flow of goods down the North-West International Road fell off steadily, and a traveller could walk for days along it without seeing anything more than the ordinary merchandise that has been going to and fro along this route ever since the time of Marco Polo.

Chinese Oil

The second factor was the successful training of a large number of Chinese lorry drivers and mechanics, removing the need for Russian drivers to cross the border into China proper. And the third was the opening up of oil wells in Northern Kansu, between Lanchow and the Turkestan (Siankiang) border, with promise of independence from Russian supplies for all Chinese transport.

By early 1941 the supply of petrol was said to be enough for all North-West Transport Services, while tens of thousands of workmen were still busy enlarging the supply. The strength of the Chinese desire to keep clear of Russian influence may be seen in the fact that the entire equipment for boring, distilling, and piping has been brought up with immense labour and at the cost of thousands of tons of precious petrol from Yunnan, in the south, rather than allow Russia to supply it from just over the border.

The stiffening of the democratic front after the Battle of Britain, which caused Anglo-American aid to China to take definite shape, seemed to encourage Russia once more. Some thousand lorry loads were due to pass over the North-West Road in 1941, partly of Russian material, partly of United States help through Vladivostok. How much of this Russia has been able to send, now she is at war with Germany, is, of course, not easy to discover.



"She seems a quiet maid."
"You're telling me. She doesn't even disturb the dust."

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Close collaboration between the medical specialist on the one hand and the pharmaceutical specialist on the other has resulted in the discovery of "Pili-con", the one Pile Ointment that penetrates to the root of the trouble. "Pili-con" contains 27 per cent. Adept Lanas Anhyd.

quickest and surest remedy for internal and external piles. Rs. 2-4 for tube. Postage extra.

IMPORTANT. In the treatment of Piles, constipation should be avoided at all costs. Don't use harsh laxatives. Take "Casto-phen" tablets or mineral waters.

From Saharanpore, J. H. M. writes: "I am glad to say your 'Pili-con' has done far better than any other remedy, over which I spent a lot and got no relief."



which, because of its affinity to the natural fat of the skin, is readily absorbed by the affected tissues. "Pili-con" is the

PILICON PILE OINTMENT

Made by W. E. Cartwright, Ltd., Leeds, England. Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

Trial size sent post free on receipt of 2 annas postage stamps.

HE was a new and very nervous recruit, and dropped his rifle while at drill. The sergeant-major's eyes popped out of his head at the sight, and for a few moments he gasped for breath. Then—
"Hey, you!" he roared. "How long have you been in the Army?"
"P-p-please, sir," faltered the miserable recruit. "all d-d-day, sir."

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Five and Ten: Oaths, units, tails, latin, aunts, nails, dolls, lotus, stain, bound. Keyword—OUTLANDISH.

Whis Quis: 1. b. 2. e. 3. b. 4. b. 5. a. 6. 7. a. 8. e. 9. a. 10. a. 11. a. 12. b. 13. a. 14. a. 15. b. 16. a. 17. b. 18. a. 19. b. 20. b.

Cryptogram: An old Negro proverb says that where the mouse laughs at the cat there is a hole.

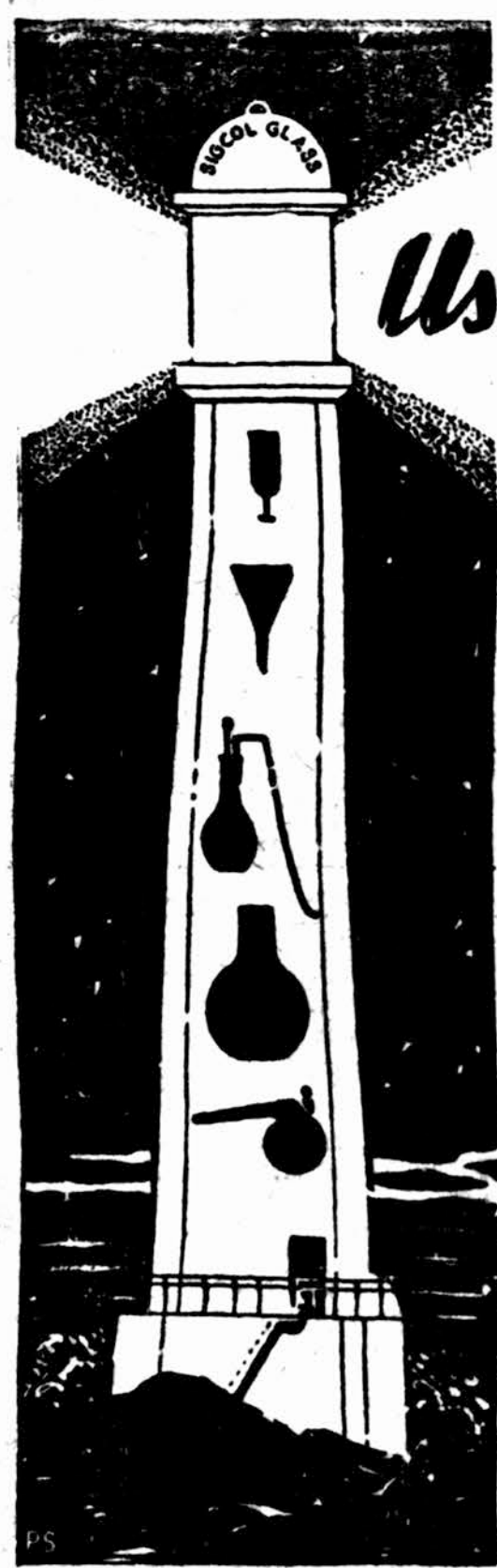
Shuffles: LEAN plus C shuffles to LANCE. FIRE plus L shuffles to RIFLE. BARS plus E shuffles to SABRE. RODS plus W shuffles to SWORD. Four-letter word: CLEW.

Beat the Drum: Starting at any circle, place the numbers in the following order, 1 6 7 8 9 4 3 2. Place the number 5 in the center circle.

Where Will They Meet: The two walkers meet in the exact center of the field after each has traveled 105 17/32 yards.

Picture Crossword: Saw, hat, egg, hat, lion, owl, pen, seal, goat. The letters in the circles rearranged spell TAIL.

CURIE CAD SILAS
ALICE ONE UNITE
RETIRED CHESTER
CID BOAZ USR
CHILE DAYS UR
ROVE DIES ERGS
ANY BURR BRAYED
NE DUNE HELL RA
ESTERS GALA HEW
TREV CARL CONE
IR ARID MUTES
SAP ADIT EOS
PROBLEM BRITTLE
OILED ELA SERIN
TAIGA AIT TREF



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



"Bill's bachelor party was a great success, I hear."
"You've said it. He had to put the wedding off for a week!"

THEY were a sly pair, the cashier and the waitress. One day, however, they met their match. A man called for his bill and upon receiving it added it up and found that he had been charged a shilling too much.
"How does this come about?" he asked, looking sharply at the waitress.
"Well, you see, sir," she replied, "the cashier bet me half a crown that you wouldn't see it and I bet him you would."
With a smile the customer wrote something on the back of the bill, folded it, and said: "Take that to the cashier."
She did so, and on opening it the two were startled to read: "I'll bet a pound I shall not be here when you get back."
And he wasn't.

A CERTAIN man was very fond of golf and of a little refreshment after the game. He arrived home very late one night, and was met in the hall by his wife.
"Well, and what excuse have you to offer for coming home at this unearthly hour?" she asked angrily.

"It was like this, my dear. I was playing golf with some friends and—"
"Playing golf!" she cried in disgust. "Are you trying to tell me you can play golf in the dark?"

"Oh, yes, that's easy, my dear," he said quickly. "You see, we were using the night clubs."

DURING her employer's golden wedding celebrations a Negro servant who had been with the family about forty years wanted to add her felicitations to those that had come by wire, telephone, letter, and by personal call.

The opportunity came while she was preparing the dinner, when she said: "Well, all I have to say is dat dey sho' has fought a good fight."

* * *
"SMALL, thin ears are a sign of weak character."
"Yes, and large, thick ones are a sign of a weak defence."

A BISHOP had just been appointed to his diocese when he received a telegram of congratulation from the Mother Superior of a convent nearby.
The Sisters wished to present him with a motor, he read, and, if he would call, they would have a selection from which he could make a choice.
The Bishop-designate set out for the convent, visualizing a long string of desirable cars drawn up outside the gates.
Shortly after his departure another message arrived stating: "Telegraphic mistake—'mitre', not 'motor'."

A WOMAN going into her kitchen one morning noticed cook hastily throw a towel over a book she had open on the table. After giving her orders the woman remarked, "I was very pleased, cook, to see you were studying Mrs. Betton when I came in."

"That's just where you were wrong, ma'am," replied cook. "I have no need to study Mrs. Betton. I was just looking up Mr. Bradshaw."

* * *
"WHAT'S become of all those old mugs you used to see in the barber shops?"
"Oh, most of them are shaving themselves now, I guess."

THE savage African tribe of Ubangis have a habit of stretching the lips of their women around circular wooden discs until finally they become about eight inches in size, sticking right out from their faces like two plates.

One very hot day two Ubangi girls met in the jungle. One of them stuck her face close to that of the other, and rapidly repeated:—
"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers! Now you fan me for a while."

* * *

TO the village came the troops on manoeuvres. Some of them had to act as "enemy."

One soldier so detailed was standing by a gate when from a cottage emerged a sympathetic old dame and offered him an apple.

"And what are you doing here?" she asked.

"Oh, I'm the enemy."
"The enemy. Then give me back that apple."

* * *

IT was midnight. Two ghosts were alone in a deserted house when suddenly they heard a noise in the next room. One of the ghosts, trembling, turned to the other and queried: "Do you believe in people?"



Bore: "Yes, at a tender age I was left an orphan."
She: "Really! How awkward. What did you do with it?"

A FAMOUS alienist was visiting Bermuda and a certain prominent official happened to meet him. The official, after discovering to his surprise that the alienist was an authority not on immigration but on the mentally unsound, asked him:—
"Doctor, how do you really tell if a person is insane?"

"Oh, we merely ask him a few ordinary questions which ordinary people can answer correctly."

"What type of question?"

"Well," replied the alienist, "this is the sort of thing. Captain Cook made three voyages round the world and died on one of them. Which was it?"

"Oh, I say," objected the official, "I think that's a bit steep. I'm not very good at history."

* * *

IT was the first time the Home Guard recruit had done night guard duty. His nervousness was increased by the knowledge that the Zone Commander was expected to visit the post. In consequence, when he heard footsteps approaching in the dark, he became flustered.

"Halt!" he shouted with a fine show of ferocity. "Who am I?"
He was told in some detail.

* * *

THE visitor to the crowded service at a popular church was compelled to leave early, and during the sermon tried to steal quietly away. As he tiptoed down the aisle his new shoes cracked like a forest in a gale. He reached the door in a state of collapse.
"By Jove," he remarked to the verger, "I wouldn't do that again for a pound."

Then his face took on a mottled tint as he realized he had left his hat in the pew.

* * *

MOSCOW radio made this joke against Hitler:—

After a severe R.A.F. bombardment of Hamburg, the German News Agency said no damage was done, but one cow was injured.
In Berlin they said: "What a cow Hitler must have in Hamburg! She has been burning for three days and is burning still!"

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by
"CHRONICLERS"

WHAT: is a Sheriff and what does he do?

Ever since we read of Mr. Rashid Ali Beg's appointment, we have been trying to find this out. We have asked veteran colleagues, several we-know-alls, busy bodies and walking encyclopaedias. And yet we are unable to discover the specific duties and responsibilities of this important personage. We have, however, collected an assortment of facts and legends about the Sheriff? which we duly pass on to our readers.

First Citizen

There are three Sheriffs in India—in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the three Presidency towns.

Once upon a time the Sheriff was the 'headman' of the town, appointed by the Government—a link between the White rulers and the "native" population. Since the introduction of local self-government, the Mayor has become the head of the civic administration and the Sheriff remains a glorified figure-head—all pomp and position but no real powers.

According to the tradition—ridiculous etiquette of the bureaucracy, however, the Sheriff remains the First Citizen and on all ceremonial occasions gets preference over the Mayor. This order of preference was once responsible (a colleague tells us) for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, during his Mayoralty, walking out of an important dinner because while the Sheriff occupied the fourth place on the table, the Mayor was placed eighteenth!

The Sheriff once used to get a commission on civil suits, transfers of property, etc. and the post was generally given to a leading old citizen in straitened circumstances to help him get over his financial difficulties. That, alas, no longer holds good.

No King Is A King

The Sheriff summons the juries and for that purpose maintains a register of "respectable" persons who may be called up for jury work.

On special occasions—like the death of an eminent citizen—citizens may requisition the Sheriff to call a public meeting. And, bored by inactivity, the Sheriff promptly obliges.

The one occasion when the Sheriff appears in his most important role is when he proclaims a new king from the steps of the Town Hall. No king is king in Bombay—unless and until the Sheriff has proclaimed him!

So, you see, there was a definite reason why only harmless old

men were always appointed Sheriffs. The exalted position flattered their vanity without giving them a chance to meddle in civic matters that really matter.

Words And War

According to a writer in "John O'London's Weekly", four new words at least are likely to remain in the English dictionary as a grim heritage of the turbulent days through which the world is passing to-day. They are—Axis, Fifth Column, quisling and Blitz.

"Axis" is an expressive metaphor for diplomatic friendship. It was originally used during the Abyssinian campaign of 1936 in the phrase "Berlin-Rome Axis". Since then the word has become adjectival in "the Axis Powers", and is already so bandied about that it is showing signs of establishing itself in the common language.

The phrase "Fifth Column" is a relic of the Spanish Civil War. When General Franco, with four columns of soldiers attacked a

gineered by him and his associates.

Although Lewis broods, says the "Times" his ideal is still the same; he calls it "industrial democracy" or a Government in which labour has an equal right with capital. He has seen this ideal labelled as Communism, and has heard, in black rage, the assertion that capital, crushed by the New Deal, should be given equal rights with labour.

Says the "Times":—"Lewis hates the New Deal. He hates President Roosevelt. He thinks the President has betrayed Labour. Once he complained that the President was not spending enough money or fast enough. Now he cries for economy, for bulwarks against inflation; he sees ahead a bankrupt country. The reason: now the money is being spent for armament instead of public works and John L. Lewis, the man once mentioned for Coolidge's Secretary of Labour, the longtime conservative Republican, the old-fashioned believer in high tariffs and high-laced shoes, is opposed to it as wasteful."

by workers in munitions and aircraft factories and industrial plants of all kinds. It is not planned as entertainment, but since it is such, and good at that, it has a powerfully stimulating effect upon the workers and their war effort.

Bombers And Beethoven

If you could talk, as I have done, to Wing-Commander R. P. O'Donnell, the Organising Director of Music to the Royal Air Force, you would learn of the musical groups formed for the entertainment of the R.A.F. You would hear too, of the R.A.F. Orchestra—a magnificent symphony orchestra including some of the finest of Britain's orchestral players—which gives concerts at fighter and bomber stations up and down the country. Its functions may be varied between this music-making—in a way, a practical demonstration for the heroes of the R.A.F. of the best of the civilisation they are fighting to preserve—and the providing of lunch-time music for workers in aircraft factories. Not only is there music for those in the front line of the war effort, but for the people of the great cities whose role has been to bear the brunt of the German blitzkrieg.

If you lived in London you could hear music at two main-line terminal railway stations; you could hear regimental bands on the steps of St. Paul's Cathedral or in Trafalgar Square, or, if the weather was fine, in the parks of the London County Council.

The German who coined the phrase 'Das Land ohne Musik' was not the first to be wide off the mark in his opinions and judgments upon England.

Gold-Diggers Of Hollywood!

Filed at Washington recently were film salary statistics for the fiscal year ending 1940. Gary Cooper topped the list of earners with £73,776 from Sam Goldwyn, and an odd £44,750 from Paramount.

Next came James Cagney with £92,083. Also in the top grade were Bing Crosby (£62,500), Fred MacMurray (£60,000), Carole Lombard (£52,750), Ginger Rogers (£58,885), Producer Darryl Zanuck (£63,750), Errol Flynn (£52,833), Edward G. Robinson (£63,750).

Charles Chaplin picked up a mere £37,500; Madeleine Carroll, £31,791; Ronald Colman, £37,500 plus £11,186 other compensation. To Douglas Fairbanks, Junior, went £40,428, and to Don Ameche £32,145. Alice Faye earned £35,072; Claudette Colbert, £37,519; Tyrone Power, £37,812; Shirley Temple, £29,142; Bette Davis, £32,437; Merle Oberon, £21,250, and Charles Laughton, £29,042.

Impressive were these figures, says "News Review", but even more impressive are American taxes, which in some cases make it cheaper to stop work at a certain figure rather than top it and have to pay the Government for earning extra.

Charity

George Bernard Shaw, doing his duty at a benefit affair, asked a dowager to dance. As they waltzed, she simpered, "Oh, Mr. Shaw, whatever made you ask poor little me to dance?" Replied the gallant G.B.S.: "This is a charity ball, isn't it?"

The Last Laugh

"After he kissed you three times—then what?" "Well—then he started to get sentimental."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



Republican town, his adherents and spies inside the town were called the Fifth Column—another meaning for an already over-worked word.

"Quisling" seems almost too good to be true, with its Dickensian air and something of onomatopoeic suggestion. It is, of course, the name of the Norwegian officer who prepared the way for the seizure of Norway by the Germans in 1940. As a contemptuous term for a traitor, it seems likely to remain in the language.

"Blitz" from the German Blitzkrieg ("lightning war") is another gift of this war. The word has taken to itself colloquial meanings far outside the range of bombs and has even become, at will, a verb—"to blitz" or "to be blitzed".

He Hates Roosevelt

John Llewellyn Lewis, labour leader of America, is 'in the lime-light' again. Not a day passes without the American press referring to him and the strikes en-

...And Also Hitler

Lewis is against Hitler. But he also prefers to denounce the British ruling class. His conclusions on foreign affairs would almost come to an impasse except for one thing: he has an almost fanatical hope that the Russian army will beat the Germans.

Music As A War Weapon

Whether you recognise in music a means of great spiritual solace, or, at the other end of the scale, something to make you cheerful and keep your spirits up, then you will understand how music in Britain to-day plays its direct part in the war effort, writes Dr. Hubert Clifford, B.B.C. Empire Music Supervisor in "London Calling."

For instance, the BBC twice in a day for seven days a week transmits in its Home Service a programme called 'Music While You Work.' This programme is heard

Jante Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.)

1. Jacobabad. (Maximum temperature in summer: 125 degrees in the shade!)
2. Nearly 2 million square miles.
3. Official verbatim report of the proceedings of the British parliament.
4. It is a small town in Hawaii, 20 miles from Honolulu, which was the first to be attacked by the Japanese.
5. It means "split mind" and describes a mental condition of two-sided personality.

INDIA'S TINPLATE MILL



Two stalwarts of the hotmill of the tinplate plant.

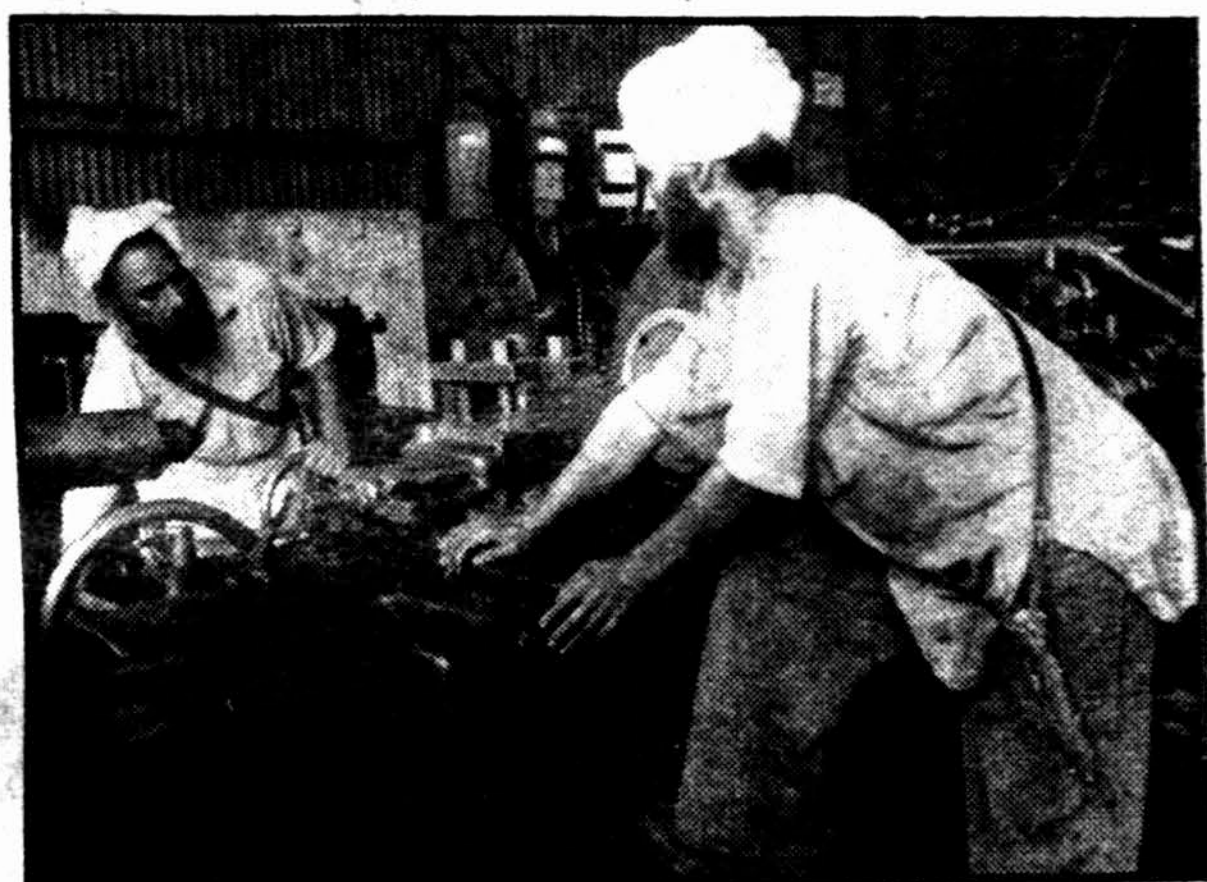
India offers an immense market for tinplates. Kerosene is taken up-country in tins which are usually sold in due course to the ghee merchant who in turn sells them to the mustard oil merchant and so on. It is calculated that every tin has eight or ten re-sales before it is finally flattened out to help to roof a hut.

India's tinplate mills serve this market and supply 95 per cent of all the tin consumed in India and formerly imported from Wales or from the United States.

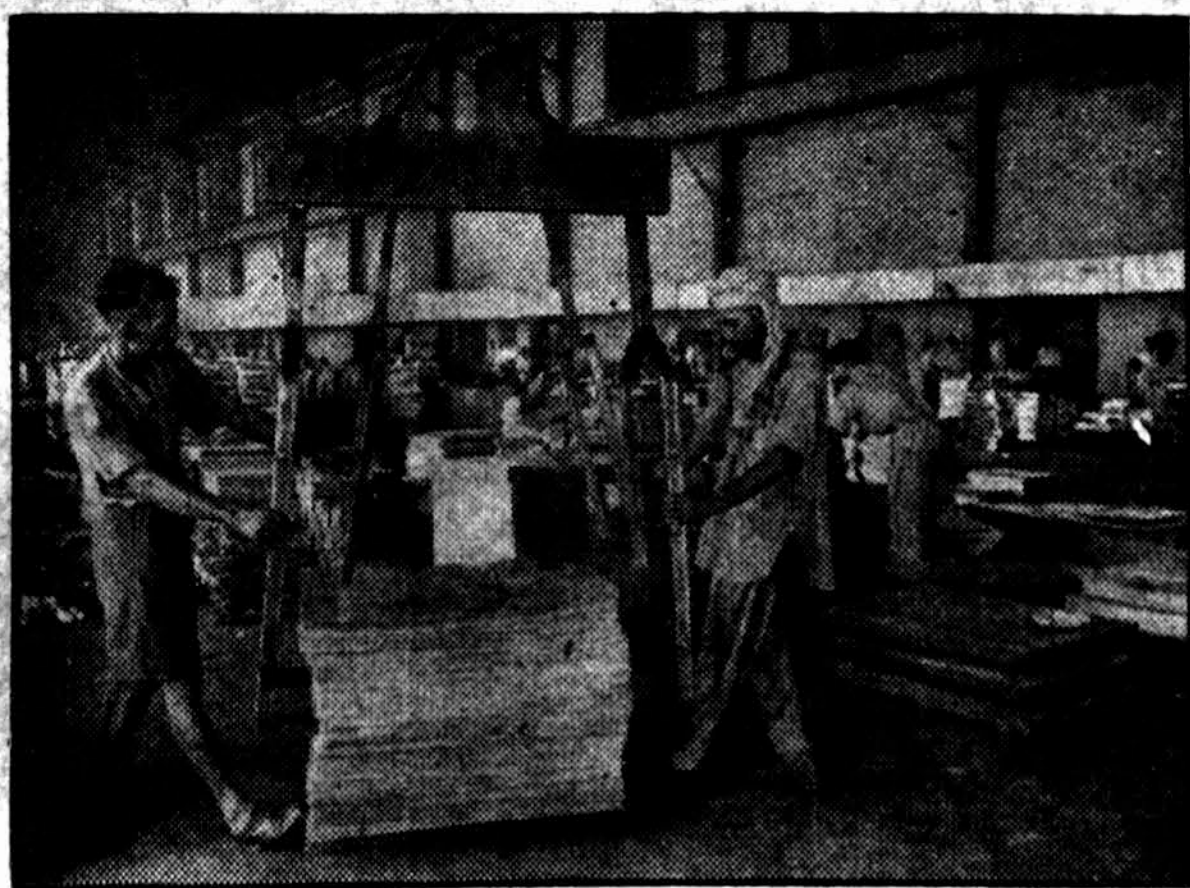
During the last war India suffered very badly from an insufficiency of tin. There was a great lack of tins for carrying kerosene into the villages with the result that the Burmah-Shell and Tata Steel Companies decided to build a tinplate plant in India to guard against loss and inconvenience caused by lack of tin.

A shipment of Tata Steel was sent to Wales—the home of the tin industry, where tinplates have been made for the last two hundred years—and was there rolled into tin and found to be quite satisfactory. The first Indian tinplate plant was then set up, Tata's undertaking to supply raw materials and the Burmah Oil Company to take over the tinplates to manufacture into kerosene tins.

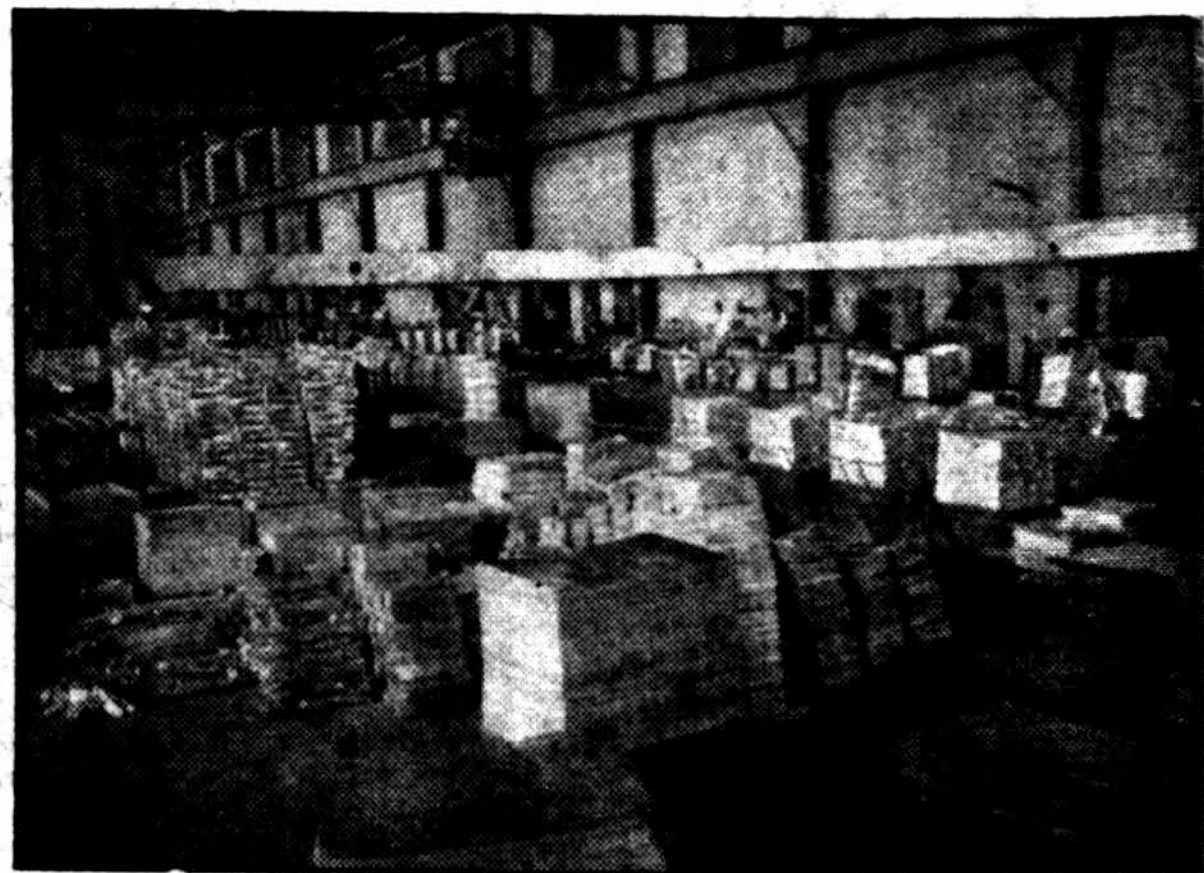
Experts were imported from the United States and from Wales, the general superintendent being a Welsh-American, the grandson of a Welshman who migrated to America in 1871 to help to start the first tinplate plant which still operates in the United States.



The machine shop.



Picking up a 'bloom' in the warehouse of the tinplate mill with an electric crane.



General view of the tinplate warehouse which sometimes holds a million dollars worth of tin.



The heated pieces are rolled between electrically driven chilled cast iron rolls till the required length is secured.



Unloading end of the pickling machine where the plates are pickled in sulphuric acid and sheets are given an acid bath to clear the surface of scale.

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